# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1882—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Suits!"
FOR
"In-Door and Out-Door Wear!"
FOR
Ladies!
Misses!
AND
Little Girls!
OF
"Pronounced Character!"
*"At Prices"*
Most Remarkably Cheap!

State and Madison-sts.

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We are offering the HOLIDAY TRADE unusual opportunities in ENTIRELY NEW STYLES in Furniture and RARE NOVELTIES, many of them made up SPECIALLY for the Holidays, and cordially invite you to examine them before making up your minds what you will purchase for

A PRESENT.

C. H. HILDRETH & CO.
221 and 223 State-st.

THE HIGHEST TYPE OF
CIVILIZATION,
CULTURE,
REFINEMENT,
And last, but not least, the best PRESERVER OF HEALTH, is the
GERMICIDE!
An absolute preventive of the dangers from Sewer Gases and offensive odors. Every house should have it as investigation and trial will prove. Order at once.
THE GERMICIDE CO. OF ILL.,
305 Wabash-av.

15 PER CENT!
Discount for Net Cash
On all Garments of WINTER WEIGHT ordered of us and from Dec. 18 to Jan. 1, 1883, and 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all other Garments ordered during said period. In addition to the above regular we make a SPECIALTY of the following:
*Marriage Toilet for Gentlemen,*
*Bicycling and Riding Garments for Gentlemen,*
*Ladies' Outer Garments,*
*Ladies' Riding Habits,*
*English Livery for all Classes of Servants.*
EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
182 & 185 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO. (Established 1854) ILLINOIS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Real Estate and Land Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 91 Dearborn-st., Room 3, in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1883, at 12 o'clock m.
HERMANN BENZE, Secretary.
Chicago, Dec. 27, 1882.

Stockholders' Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 South-st., Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m.
GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 69 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.
MIRIAM CRAWFORD, Secretary.

PURE WINES.
Something good, and at the same time free from admixture,
Port Wines,
Catawbas,
Angelicas,
Muscats,
Sherries,
$1.00 per Cal.,
$1.50 per Cal.,
$2.00 per Cal.,
According to age and variety.
CALIFORNIA WINES,
Resembling Rhine Wines and Clarets,
$3.50, $4.00, $5.00, and $6.00 per Case of 12 Quarts.
Complete Stock of
CHAMPAGNES
AND
FOREIGN WINES
Of every description, at low prices. Also fine Foreign and Domestic Whiskies, Gins, Rums, Brandies, &c., &c.
C. JEVNE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
110 & 112 Madison-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.
State & Washington-sts.
WE OFFER AT
Less Than Half Cost,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
'Real Lace Barbs,'
Together with a Fine Line of
'Duchesse Scarfs,'
AND
Bretonne and Mechlin
Laces!
Rare Bargains!

FROM THIS DAY
THE FAIR
*Will Open at 8 a. m.*
*Will Close at 7 p. m.*
Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.
E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

New Year's
Fruits and Confections.
Largest assortment and best goods in Chicago for your table New-Year's Day. Many novelties. Elegant Table Baskets to order. Fancy packages of Confections and Baskets of Fruits for Gifts. See our Combination Packages. Orders from parties out of town receive careful attention. Send for circular. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark. Telephone 5116.

A TERRITORY FOR SALE.
A man having $1,000 to $15,000 cash can secure control of Chicago for the sale of an article in good demand. Those having the money and meaning business are asked to call and investigate.
FARTHING MANUFACT'G CO.,
Room 26, 182 Dearborn-st.

PURE WATER.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Gale & Blodgett's WAUKESHA Water, White Rock Spring. 10 gals. for $1.50, delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our carbonated White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles.
GALE & BLODGETT, Druggists,
111 Randolph-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 126 North Clark-st.

WANTED.
A young married man, who by reason of sickness has been incapacitated for active business, wants office work for about six hours each day. Have had extended commercial experience in this city and other large cities. Highest city references; can give bonds if required. First-class parties only who may need services as above, who can appreciate integrity and intelligence, may address for five days C 30, Tribune office.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
of the Northwestern Traveling-Men's Association will be held at Hershey Hall, 69 Madison-st., Chicago, on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 10 a. m. All member are cordially invited to be present.

A BARN!
That Palatial Bazaar of last week appears now, stripped of all its decorations, and with its almost empty shelves and counters, evidencing the greatest sale of Xmas things ever held in Chicago.
We Closed It Yesterday Morning,
But so many customers crowded in that we were obliged to open the doors again, and
IT WILL BE OPEN TODAY
And all this week while the remaining stock is being invoiced and packed away, so if you want any of the
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS
AT
SEA'S,
106, 108, 110, 112 WABASH-AV.,
And will pay any reasonable price, and are willing to buy them in such a dreary, deserted looking place as that now is,
WHY, O. K., YU CUM.

HOME AGAIN!
SEA'S SKY-PARLOR CAFE
In its old quarters at
SEA'S STATE-ST. STORE,
NOW OPEN---ALL READY.
The most popular Ladies' Restaurant in Chicago is
SEA'S.

'NEW YEAR'S' DECORATIONS.
We have a large and very select assortment of
ARTIFICIAL
Roses, Begonias, Hanging Baskets Garlands, Ivy,
&c., &c.,
Suitable for decorating Parlors, Reception and Dining Rooms which we offer at attractive prices.
VERGHO, RUHLING & Co.,
Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
New Year's Cards.
Diaries and Calendars.
S. A. MAXWELL & Co.,
134 & 136 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO.

SUN FIRE OFFICE
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
(Established A. D. 1710.)
We are now prepared to issue policies for the above-named society.
STRAIGHT & LYMAN, Agents,
150 & 152 LaSalle-st.

SKATES! For the best of everything in the Skate line go to A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 108 Madison-st. They make a specialty of repairing and sharpening.


## WASHINGTON.

Current Rumor that Gen. Sherman Has Joined the Catholic Church.

Government Clerks Made Miserable by a Denial of Half-Holidays.

Program of Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, Who Is to Play a Lone-Star Engagement.

Latest Consideration Which Has Been Lugged into the Hawaiian Sugar Question.

Kerdell's Confession Feared by the Star-Routers—Dickson's Trial—Notes of the Holidays.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—It is currently rumored that Gen. Tecumseh Sherman has become a convert to the Roman faith, in which Mrs. Sherman has always shown so much zeal.

RICHARD W. TOWNSHEND, OF ILLINOIS,

expects to be made Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia in the next Congress.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS

are disappointed at the stricter observance of the law relative to the Christmas half-holidays. For years it has been the custom during the week between Christmas and New-Year's to close the departments at 12 o'clock. The practical effect of this has been to secure a total holiday except for the clerks engaged in the most essential business. Secretary Folger does not think that the law authorizes these half-holidays, and will require the clerks to remain during the usual hours. The customary half-holiday is allowed, however, by the Attorney-General, who has a different theory of the law.

JOE BLACKBURN

has another supporter in his Speakership canvass. Tom Ochiltree declares for him. Ochiltree has also defined his own political platform as the Independent party of Texas. He is for appropriations and against taxation. His support of Blackburn would be as an Independent, and not as a Democrat. He will also support the Administration on the same terms. He says: "My people elected me as an Independent. I will go back to the Democratic party when it becomes a National party, and is not led by foolish and timid leaders. The Republican party has given Confederate soldiers places all over the country, and yet Joe Blackburn was beaten for the Speakership of the last Congress because he was a Confederate. I am for the River and Harbor bill, and for this reason: I am against Sam Randall, who never voted for one. I am for all appropriations and the old flag. I am against all taxation."

STAR ROUTES.

It is very evident that the defendents in the star-route cases fear that Kerdell, before the trial ends, will turn State's evidence. The defense have reason to fear Kerdell, as they treated him badly at the first trial, and seemed quite willing that he should be found guilty while they were declared innocent. Richard Merrick, Government counsel, predicts a conviction as to all the defendants.

The *Star*, on this subject says:

It is thought by those who have closely observed the proceedings that Kerdell will take the step indicated in case he sees before the trial closes that it will afford the only pretext for him to escape the penitentiary. At the last trial Kerdell was deserted by his codefendants and convicted—a verdict, it is said, which the codefendants approved heartily, as it was supposed at the time that the danger of Kerdell appearing against them was removed. Judge Wylie's action, however, at the close of the former trial, setting aside the verdict in Kerdell's case and giving him an equal chance with the others, has brought him forward again as a man to be feared. There are evidences that there is a great lack of harmony among the defendants, and their differences, it is expected, will result in favor of the prosecution. At present other defendants are making efforts to placate Kerdell.

In the Criminal Court this morning the Government proceeded with the presentation of the star-route case. During the examination of Witness Sweeney, of the Post-Office Department, Mr. Merrick objected to a question of the defense, which was sustained, and Mr. Wilson charged that the Judge, in sustaining the objection, assumed that Brady had done something wrong before he had proof of it. The case was then adjourned until tomorrow on account of the illness of Juror.

In the Dickson case, Dickson was recalled and further examined. In detailing his efforts to secure Bowen's arrest, he said he had made application for a warrant in September last; that it was about to be issued when the investigation was transferred to Wells; that upon making further application he was censured for addressing the grand jury. Touching the conversation with the Attorney-General during the pendency of the trial, Dickson said Ker approached him, saying: "Billy, you know the Attorney-General?" To which he responded that he had known him from early childhood. Ker said he wanted him to see Mr. Brewster, and a meeting followed, whereupon Brewster told Ker the meeting was highly improper during the trial, but that he would be glad to see Dickson after its conclusion. An ill-natured colloquy followed between Wells and Dickson. In reply to questions, Wells said while Bowen was under bonds he did not intend to prosecute him for perjury, as he believed he testified truthfully. He wanted him for the next trial. Holmead and Martin of the star-route jury were examined, after which court adjourned. The general belief after today's expressions of the court is the defendant will be held to await the action of the grand jury.

SUGAR.

The representatives of the Hawaiian Government here are very confident that the answer of the State Department to the resolution of the House Foreign Affairs Committee as to the expediency of abrogating the Hawaiian treaty will be that it is unwise at present to abrogate the treaty. The reasons which have been assigned privately are that, in the event of the abrogation of this treaty, the British Government would obtain a coaling-station on the island. Secretary Frelinghuysen is known to be earnestly opposed to the treaty's abrogation, and is confident that England desires to get a foothold in the Pacific. Secretary Folger is understood to favor some modification of the treaty, so that it will be less disadvantageous to Eastern sugar interests. A number of New York refiners are collecting statistics to report to the State Department in favor of the abrogation of the treaty.

SENATOR BLAIR,

who some years ago had a curious bill proposing to divert the Gulf Stream in some way towards the North Pole, so as to affect the climate and temperatures, has an amendment to the Civil-Service bill which will not meet with an enthusiastic reception. He proposes that no person who habitually uses intoxicating liquors shall be appointed or retained in office. This amendment, especially the latter clause, would, perhaps, cause more discharges in the departments than the political amendment of Pugh, which was rejected. The department clerks are a unit in support of the Civil-Service bill, as it might, if enacted, furnish a convenient anchorage for them in an emergency, but they are not for the Blair amendment.

THE DETECTIVES.

The investigation into the irregularities of the local detective force has had the effect to greatly diminish the purglaries which have been so frequent in Washington. Formerly there was almost daily complaint of losses through the operations of the thieves who infested the city, and, though many cases of this kind were suppressed enough reached the public to show that Washington was a favorit resort of the rascally classes. For the past few weeks the thieves seem to have suspended active operations here. Whether they have been frightened away by the suddenly-aroused indignation and vigilance of the citizens, whether they have been warned by friendly voices to give the Capital City a rest, or whether the detectives are giving more attention to their duty of protecting the people from the thieves, is a matter of speculation.

SECRETARY FOLGER IN LOVE.

Society writers say that Secretary Folger contemplates taking a wife.

JAMES GILFILLAN,

United States Treasurer, will be President of a corporation which will run orange groves in Florida.

GEN. RAUM

has returned, and speaks very hopefully of his prospects. He will leave for Illinois Sunday.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN ANDERSON,

of Kansas, says that he is not a candidate for the Senate against Plumb.

CONGRESSMEN ABSENT.

There are 125 members who have left addresses out of the city at the House post-office for their mail.

DOORKEEPER BASSETT,

of the Senate, who has been fifty years in the service of that body, was attacked with a spasm of the throat, and for a time there were grave doubts as to his recovery.

REPRESENTATIVE RANDALL

does not think the Ways and Means Committee will get a quorum before Thursday.

AT THE CABINET MEETING

today the case of Sergeant Kelly, awaiting trial for the murder of a student at Fort Popham, Me., was under consideration. The question before the Cabinet was whether the United States shall yield jurisdiction to the State courts, and thereby establish a precedent with respect to crimes which may be committed on Government reservations. No decision was reached. It can be authoritatively stated, however, that the case will be tested in the State courts of Maine. It is decided that the State has jurisdiction, the United States will yield jurisdiction to the State authorities. On the other hand, if the authority of the United States is conceded, the United States District-Attorney will be instructed to proceed with the trial. The question at issue is whether the United States has authority to try parties accused of capital crimes when on United States territory. While the Federal authorities may be perfectly willing to yield in this particular case, the Government may have cases of a similar character where it would not be expedient to yield, if the authority rests with the Government.

GOV. SPRAGUE.

Rhode Island politicians are amused rather than alarmed at the statement that ex-Gov. Billy Sprague has reformed, and will be the leader of an Independent Republican temperance party, the purpose of which will be to break up the rings which govern Rhode Island.

MICHIGAN.

There is considerable excitement among Michigan politicians over the course of the Detroit *Post and Tribune*. Mr. Ferry's friends are particularly alarmed.

OLMSTEAD.

The opposition to the confirmation of Olmstead as District Commissioner is increasing. Mr. Hillyer, who had business relations with the firm of Kilbourne & Latta, where Olmstead was a partner, during the real-estate pool days, publishes a two-column card tonight in which he charges Olmstead with peculiar conduct in business matters, which, he maintains, renders him unfit to be a District Commissioner. The subject-matter of these charges has been submitted to the Senate committee, and the members of the sub-committee are said to have been of the opinion that the accusations can properly be considered only in the court where a suit is now pending. Olmstead's friends claim to know that the sub-committee will report in his favor, and that he is certain to be confirmed. The President had promised to appoint a Democrat to this place, but declined to do it, as the Democratic factions were unable to agree.

NATIONAL BANKS

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 26.—The Fremont National Bank, of Fremont, Neb., is authorized to begin business with a capital of $75,000 and the Alpena, Mich., National Bank with a capital of $100,000.

SECRETARY CHANDLER

says it is not true that he has "decided to close one or more navy yards." However, plans for reducing expenditures in civil departments of the navy yard will be announced at an early day.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS

accepts the invitation of the joint committee of Congress on the Newburg, N. Y., Centennial to deliver the oration.

CHIPPEWAS.

The President has issued an executive order setting apart certain lands in Dakota for the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians and such other Indians of the Chippewa tribe as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

LAPSED RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Representative Payson, of Illinois, a member of the House Committee on Judiciary, who has taken a very active part in the matter of lapsed railroad land grants, and who has declared himself in favor of forfeiting all unearned lands, is devoting the holiday recess in collecting additional details bearing on the subject. At the Department of the Interior today he ascertained that the Oregon Central Road has constructed but very few miles under its grant, and that it controls upwards of 1,500,000 acres of land between Portland and Astoria, upon which settlers are very desirous of entering. With a view to throwing this land open to settlement under the Homestead laws, Mr. Payson has prepared a resolution declaring the same forfeited, and hopes to have it acted upon by the House Judiciary Committee at its next meeting. In a conversation with a representative of the Western press today on the general question of the forfeiture of land grants, Mr. Payson said the indications were quite favorable for the consideration of the subject in the House before the adjournment of the present session.

RETIRED.

Pay-Director Edward C. Doran, United States Navy, has been retired.

VISIT OF CEREMONY.

The Japanese Prince Arsugawa and suite paid their respects to President Arthur today.

RED CLOUD

made a friendly visit to Commissioner Price, of the Indian Bureau, today. He desires to visit the Indian schools at Hampton and Carlisle before going West. Commissioner Price is very indignant about the stories to the effect that he was interested in the transportation of supplies at Pine Ridge Agency. He says that no relative of his is connected with the transportation.

CHINESE WET NURSES.

In answer to an inquiry on the subject the Treasury Department has decided that a Chinese wet nurse must be considered a laborer, and as such is excluded from admission to the United States, under the act restricting Chinese immigration.

YOUR UNCLE RUFUS HATCH.

*Special to Chicago Journal.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Rufus Hatch, the New York banker, gave the representatives of the leading newspapers here an elegant breakfast spread at noon yesterday. About twenty-five correspondents were present, and several newspaper men absented themselves for fear of being demoralized. It now appears that Mr. Hatch's private secretary, who arranged the breakfast party, failed to invite quite a number of respectable press representatives, and the usual result follows—viz.: uncomplimentary allusions to the affair. Of course Mr. Hatch had an object in giving the gentlemen of the press the breakfast, and, as I understand it, he only desired them to perfectly understand that he had organized a joint stock company to lease Yellowstone Park grounds from the Government for ten years for the purpose of making it a great place of National resort. He wants 6,000 square miles, for which the company proposes to pay the Government 25 cents a year per acre. This is about all I know of the scheme. I do not think, however, that any newspaper men present at the breakfast, your correspondent among the number, feel it incumbent upon them to assist Mr. Hatch to hatch out his Government lease. Indeed, it is a matter entirely with Hatch and Congress. The breakfast was spread at Chamberlain's and is said to have been the most sumptuous of the season. Nine courses, beautiful flowers, Intimidad cigars, French coffee, Roman punches, Aumm's dry, and all that sort of thing, stopping the presses at home for six hours.

ROBESON AND THE RAILROADS.

The old proverb about giving a dog a bad name has been aptly illustrated of late. The present application is to an old sea-dog. Whatever course Robeson pursues there arise stories about it to his detriment. The latest report is concerning Robeson's attitude in regard to railroads, especially the Southern Pacific Road. It will be remembered that when the Post-Office Appropriation bill was up in the House Robeson went for the railroads generally, and the Southern Pacific particularly, in good round terms. Now for the story. Robeson, Chandler, and one or two others are said to have gone into a pool to buy short on the Southern Pacific, in view of the expectation that an attack on that road in the House would send that stock aglimmering down. They did, but there is an old lobbyist, a veteran, and sly withal, and his name is Sherrill. Sherrill, to use colloquialism, dropped on to the racket beforehand. He is not only employed to look out for Southern Pacific interests, but is also a dealer in stocks himself. He telegraphed his information, in cipher, to New York, and the attack on the railroads in the House did not affect stocks in the least, and Southern Pacific was not phased. The next day she went up a number of points and has never gone down since. The result is that Robeson, Chandler, and the rest of them are considerably out of pocket.

## TRADE AND LABOR.

Important Meeting of Pig-Iron Men Today—Reduction of Coal-Miners' Wages in Ohio.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—Pig-iron manufacturers from all parts of the country will hold a meeting in this city tomorrow for the purpose of forming a protective association similar to that of the bar-iron manufacturers. Five hundred invitations were sent out, and favorable responses have been received from a majority of firms in the trade. Action will be taken to secure what pig-iron manufacturers consider a more equitable rate of tariff than was recommended by the Tariff Commission. Heretofore the duty on pig-iron has been $7 per ton, $8 per ton on wrought scrap-iron, which has been imported in large quantities and takes the place of pig-iron, and $6 per ton on steel-scrap, of which very little has been imported. The Tariff Commission, thinking to equalize the duty on these articles, fixed the rate at $6.73 on each. If this recommendation is adopted pig-iron manufacturers say their business will be seriously impaired, as the heavy reduction in wrought scrap-iron will cause it to be used much more extensively than at present. A committee will be appointed to visit Washington and press the claims of the trade on Congress. Another matter of considerable importance which will be considered is the question of the price of ore. Since the Bessemer steel trade assumed its present importance the proprietors of Bessemer mills at the beginning of each year have contracted for about one-third of the ore mined in this country, and have never quibbled at the price demanded. By this means they have not only secured the bulk of the fine-grade ores produced, but have enabled the ore-producer to demand almost any price. To remedy this the pig-iron manufacturers will likely enter into an agreement among themselves not to buy any ore unless prices are reduced.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26.—A meeting of the coal operators of the Massillon district was held here today, the following mines being represented: Minglewood, Pigeon Run, Beaver Run, Ridgeway, Burton, Sapphire, Elm Run, Windsor, Burnett, Excelsior, Lakeview, Summit, Rhodes Coal Company Mine, Willow Bank, Fox Lake, Chippewa, and Oak Hill. A move that has been expected was made. It was resolved by the operators to reduce the price of mining from 95 cents per ton to 85 cents, and a committee of five was appointed to confer with the miners on the subject. It has heretofore been held by the miners that if such a move was made there would be a strike. It was not intimated that there would be any reduction in the retail price of coal.

FAILURE OF A TORONTO MILLINERY-HOUSE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TORONTO, Dec. 26.—Messrs. Patterson Bros., wholesale milliners of this city, have failed. The likelihood of such a thing occurring has been suspected during the last few days by those intimately acquainted with the firm's antecedents. The liabilities of the firm are stated to be $150,000, but no particulars with reference to their assets have been so far obtained. Their goods have been assigned to Messrs. Gray, Jenkins & Co., accountants. The creditors of the firm are chiefly English houses, and the only Canadian creditor likely to be a heavy loser is the Bank of Montreal. The head of the firm has occupied a high financial standing for many years, and was always found to be honorable and straightforward in his dealings. He would probably have been able to tide over the trouble had he been in good health, but latterly he has been ill and unable to give that attention to his business which circumstances demanded. The firm's stock is said to be valued at between $150,000 and $160,000, and the business is said to have shown a surplus of over $50,000 a short time ago. Matured liabilities are not very pressing, but it is reported that a large amount of paper will fall due during the next three months, and that it is owing to this fact that the assignment was made.

RESIGNATION OF A SAVINGS-BANK OFFICIAL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Jonathan E. Pierpont, Secretary and Treasurer of the Monroe County Savings Bank for many years, has resigned, and Oscar Craig appointed temporarily. The resignation occasions much speculation. The Directors say the books and accounts are all right. The Monroe County Savings Bank is a preferred creditor of the City Bank to the amount of $50,000. Pierpont is understood to be on C. E. Upton's paper to a large amount. The savings bank has a surplus of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and is said to be sound beyond doubt. There are no indications of a run.

THE CITY BANK RECEIVERSHIP.

President Atkinson, of the Commercial Bank, has been appointed Receiver of the City Bank of Rochester. Bond was fixed at $100,000.

DISTURBED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 26.—In view of the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the potters' strike, Mayor Burgess has issued a proclamation that all persons assembling on streets or highways, unlawfully congregating in buildings, or insulting citizens pursuing their work, will be arrested and dealt with according to law. Ten extra policemen have been sworn in, and, with the regular force, feel competent to control any disturbance that may arise.

THE CINCINNATI TROUBLES SETTLED.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 26.—The differences between the manufacturers and employes in the shoe trade with reference to a schedule of wages for six months ending June 30 next were amicably adjusted today by the Board of Arbitration.

FAILURE OF A BOOT AND SHOE DEALER.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Dec. 26.—G. C. Hagan, a boot and shoe dealer, has made an assignment to W. H. McCandless. Liabilities, $30,000; assets not known.

SUSPENSION OF A STOCK-BROKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—The suspension of G. Heidel Loudon, stock-broker, is announced. The liabilities are not heavy, and it is not thought that any other members of the Board of Brokers will be involved.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 26.—Shaw & Esrey's woolen mills, Witherill & Co.'s machine works, and other important industrial establishments in this city have closed for a time on account of depression of trade. Large numbers are thrown out of employment.

## SHORT SHRIFT.

A Gentleman of Pioneer, Arizona Territory, Playfully Killed His Man.

Twelve Citizens Investigated the Deed and, After an Hour's Time, Hanged the Joker.

TUCSON, A. T., Dec. 26.—A special to the *Citizen*, dated Globe says: This morning, in a saloon at Pioneer, William Hartley stepped to the bar to take a drink, when Thomas Kerr, without provocation, knocked him down. Kerr then drew a pistol, and, saying "YOUNG FELLOW, NOW I'VE GOT YOU!" placed the pistol on his breast and fired, killing him instantly. Kerr was disarmed. A jury of twelve held an informal trial. Kerr asked for an hour's time to arrange his business. He sat down, and, with perfect coolness,

WROTE TO HIS MOTHER

at Lexington, Ill., requesting that all his effects be given to her. He then asked for several drinks. The citizens then took him out to a sycamore tree. He made a few remarks, confessing the killing of several men. They drew him up once and let him down. He then asked

PERMISSION TO TAKE OFF HIS BOOTS,

saying he did not wish to die with his boots on. This request was granted. He was then strung up. His body was cut down this morning.

## KILLED BY HER LOVER.

Death of a Young Lady by the Accidental Discharge of Her Lover's Pistol.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—One of the saddest tragedies ever enacted in this community was that of this afternoon, when Miss Imogene Lewis, a respected and beautiful young lady, met her death instantly from the premature discharge of her lover's revolver. She had but time to address a few loving words to her betrothed before breathing her last. The particulars of the sad affair, as learned this evening, are contradictory to the rumors that were rife earlier in the day, when it was noised about that it was a case of murder. Miss Lewis lived in Diamond street, and had received the addresses of Mr. George W. Gates for some time, and

THEIR WEDDING WAS ANNOUNCED

for the near future. Preparations of an elaborate nature were already under way. This afternoon Mr. Gates called upon Miss Lewis, and, at her solicitation, was rearranging some of the evergreens about the chandelier. He had mounted a step-ladder and was engaged with the decorations, when a 32-calibre revolver fell from his outside coat-pocket, and in its descent struck the ladder, and one of the chambers was exploded. Miss Lewis was standing near, and the ball struck her in the neck. She fell to the floor, but, before Mr. Gates could reach her, arose, but only to fall into his arms with the remark: "Oh, George, you have killed me! you have killed me!" He supposed her exclamation was caused by fright, and endeavored to quiet her, but

SHE POINTED TO THE BULLET-HOLE

in her neck and asked for her smelling-salts. She was able to walk to a settee, but expired immediately. Mr. Gates was frantic with grief, and rushed into the street like mad and gave the alarm. To the Coroner, who was summoned, he said, between his sobs: "I loved and cherished the young lady, and she perfectly worshiped me." When asked concerning his practice of carrying a weapon he said: "I have not been accustomed to carry a revolver. I bought this one to shoot doves in the outskirts of the city when out riding. On Sunday I started for a drive, and slipped my revolver into my outside coat pocket, and it remained there till today, when this terrible catastrophe has overtaken me." No one was in the room at the time of the tragedy, but Mr. Gates' account of the affair is fully credited.

## THE OIL CRAZE.

Speculators Are Taking a Rest After the Unnatural Excitement of the Last Few Weeks.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 26.—The market continues surprisingly weak, the holiday rest seemingly having no good effect. This morning the market opened strong at 79 cents, advanced to 79½, and showed evidence of once more climbing above 80 cents, but after the first few moments there ensued a steady decline, which carried prices down to 75¾ cents. Toward noon values braced up to 77¼ cents, closing at 12:30 at 77 cents. The weak feeling cannot be attributed to any particular cause save the general apathy that now prevails in every branch of the speculative trade. During the afternoon the market was steadier, opening at 77 cents, and vibrating between that figure and 76¼ cents up to 3 o'clock. The news from the Patterson well seemed to be rather of an encouraging nature than otherwise, but not much confidence was placed in the rumors that it was dry. During the last hour the market grew heavy, and toward the close a semi-panic occurred, values receding to 74½ cents, and closing at that price bid. Sales of the day, 2,055,000 barrels.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 26.—The principal characteristic of the market during the day was inaction, the opposing hosts waiting for something to turn up. Both bulls and bears seem to prefer a conservative, non-aggressive policy at present, in consequence of which the volume of business is not large. The prevailing impression seems to be that the price is too low to sell short with safety, and the would-be buyers think they may get the goods cheaper after a time. Inaction generally begets lower prices, and the carrying goes on all the time. The opening was at 80 cents, and the highest price of the day: 79¾ was reached soon after. The lowest was the afternoon's close, 75 cents. Sales, 1,318,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—This morning's session of the Oil Exchange was uneventful. The market opened quiet and weak at 75¼, declined to 75½, and closed firmer at 77¼. The transactions were moderate. The afternoon session continued weak, opening at 77 and closing at 75. Trading throughout the day was very light.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 26.—Oil opened dull; highest, 80; lowest, 75; closed, 75; shipments 25d, 24th, and 25th, 89,057; charters, 2,455,606; runs 23d, 24th, and 25th, 138,825.

## MURDER OR SUICIDE?

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—A warrant was sworn out today charging Addie Ayres with the murder of Jacob Blitz, the musician, yesterday morning. The defendant was sent to jail to await a hearing, which will be given Friday. The general opinion is that Blitz died by his own hand. There is some mystery about the case, however, and his friends say that it will be thoroughly sifted. The inquest was adjourned until Thursday.

## THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—Z. Chafee, trustee and assignee of the A. & W. Sprague estate, has petitioned the Supreme Court for authority to pay a dividend to holders of trust-mortgage notes, having now nearly $800,000 on hand. He also files a bill in equity praying for a decree authorizing him to sell the stock of the Quidnick Company pledged for the payment of the Sprague indebtedness, being 4,093 of the 4,349 shares of the company. The hearing of the first application is set down for Saturday.

## WESTERN UNION.

### Some Idea of the Importance of the Present Suits Against the Company.

### Possibility of the State of Pennsylvania Appearing as One of the Complainants.

### The Western Union Has Repeatedly Defied the Constitution of the Keystone State.

### Gould Steals a March on a Court, and Pays a Dividend in a Hurry.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—The case of the petition of certain citizens of Pennsylvania asking Messrs. Read & Pettit, attorneys-at-law, of Philadelphia, to call the attention of the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania to the fact that the Western Union Telegraph Company had openly and repeatedly defied the Constitution and the laws of the State was to have been heard by Attorney-General Palmer tomorrow, but it has been continued at the request of Attorney-General Brewster, who represented the telegraph company. The adjournment of the hearing was made on account of Mr. Brewster's ill-health. It will take place on Jan. 5. Messrs. Read & Pettit have already presented to the Attorney-General

A BILL IN EQUITY,

and have asked him, as the representative of the authority of the State, to file it in the Supreme Court. Upon this the Attorney-General notified the Western Union Telegraph Company of the application made to him, and fixed the day for argument as to whether he should file the bill. When this argument takes place he will determine whether or not he will file the bill. In case the bill is filed, the suit will be pushed by the petitioners, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will become the plaintiff and the telegraph company the defendant. If the Supreme Court sustains the bill,

A RECEIVER

will probably be appointed to take possession of those lines which have been absorbed by the telegraph company, and the revenues from them would be paid over to the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company until a sale of all the property was effected by order of the court. The chief question in the case being the buying and use of competitive lines in this State by the Western Union Company in disregard of the law, the court would so word the decree of sale that the lines in Pennsylvania absorbed by the Western Union would hereafter be operated as

COMPETITIVE LINES.

Sec. 15, Art. 16, of the Constitution, on which this action is founded, was inserted in the Constitution on the motion of the late Chief-Justice Woodward, and it provides that telegraph companies shall not acquire by purchase or otherwise any other competing lines of telegraph in that State. It is held that the Western Union Company have purchased the American Union, Bankers' & Brokers', Continental, Atlantic & Pacific, Keystone, Delaware River, and other local competing lines, and, if such is the case, that the court should interfere. The Western Union Company have not yet made known their defense. In the argument before the Attorney-General, counsel will endeavor to show that the petitioners have no case which should go before the Supreme Court, and, if he is convinced, the suit in its present form will fall.

### IF ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER FILES THE BILL

in court, the Western Union will probably make the defense that the constitutional provision does not apply to foreign corporations, but only to those within the State. In the event of litigation, the cases will no doubt go to the United States Supreme Court. The case will be argued before the Attorney-General by John R. Read and Silas W. Pettit for the petitioners, and Attorney-General Brewster and Gen. Wager Swayne, of New York, for the telegraph company.

THE SUITS OVER THE WATERED STOCK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—In the second suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company William S. Williams, as a stockholder of that company, asks the Superior Court to restrain it from paying a dividend on the $38,000,000 by which its capital stock was increased last year, under the agreement through which it acquired possession of the property and franchises of the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific. He asserts that the stock representing this sum was illegally issued, and he asks that the holders of it, who may be or have been paid dividends upon it, shall be required to refund the money to the company. The suit was begun on Dec. 14, the day following the declaration by the Western Union of

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

of 1¾ per cent, payable Jan. 15. On the same day the plaintiff's attorney gave notice of a motion for a temporary injunction restraining the payment of the dividend to the holders of the new stock. Advantage was taken of this motion by the Western Union's officers to change the date of payment from Jan. 15 to today. While the argument on the motion for an injunction was going on before Judge Arnoux in Superior Court, Chambers the payment was being made, checks having been sent to the stockholders Saturday last.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### Annual Session of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—The opening meeting of the twenty-ninth annual session of the Illinois State Teachers' Association was held in the House of Representatives this evening. The attendance was larger than usual at the preliminary meeting, and indicated a full attendance tomorrow and Thursday. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of the Northwestern University, after which came a duet by Prof. and Mrs. A. R. Sabin, of Chicago.

The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities. His theme was, he said, to make the members of the association so welcome that every one would go away and not say a word about Springfield mud—nor was the mud so deep as the appreciation of Springfield citizens of the labors of the teachers. The school teacher was welcome everywhere. The members of the association were cordially welcomed not only because their discussions were valuable, but because of their high character and high mission, and because of the large constituency they represented. They were welcomed as the friends of freedom and of free thought.

N. C. Dougherty, of Peoria, President of the association, briefly thanked Mr. Wines for his words of welcome, and proceeded to the delivery of the annual address, his subject being "Needed School Legislation." Important as was the general work of the association, the speaker believed it to be an especially important duty for the members to suggest needed changes in school legislation. He first called attention to the necessity for a truant law in our cities, as indicated by the startling increase in the number of crimes committed by juveniles. The number of children upon the streets growing up to be criminals attests the necessity existing for the State to protect itself against the increase of crime due to this cause. In this State neglected children cannot be sent to a reformatory institution until they have been convicted of crime. This is unjust to these unfortunates as well as to the State. Should not the association suggest some legislation for the establishment of reformatory institutions or for compelling these street children to attend the public schools? Mr. Dougherty expressed his belief in the advantageous results of well-conducted county institutes, and made a strong plea for better country schools, holding that the children growing up in the country were entitled to as good educational training as those in the towns. He urged the abolition of the school-district system as a remedy. The speaker also wanted to see the office of County Superintendent taken out of politics, and some provision made for requiring candidates to show their competency. At present the only qualifications required are citizenship and the ability to give a bond. In advocating better school-libraries Mr. Dougherty suggested the advisability of an act requiring each school-district to set aside annually a fixed, small amount for building up school-libraries. In conclusion, he answered the question, "What school legislation is needed?" by saying that Illinois needed, first, a truant law; second, a well-organized system of county institutes under the control of the County Superintendent; third, the change of the school-district system into the township system; fourth, the making of the office of County Superintendent a profession, not an occupation; and fifth, the establishment of libraries in each district.

The Treasurer's report showed that the expenses of the last meeting were $487, leaving a deficiency of $41.

After a prolonged discussion the association decided, despite this deficiency, to venture upon the expense of publishing a stenographic report of its proceedings, and adjourned.

## TWO FAST MEN.

### Their Departure from Syracuse, N. Y., Hastened by Fear of the Lockup.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A week ago today Charles Russell and Charles E. Cary, young men prominently connected with two of our largest manufacturing interests as head bookkeepers, left the city for the purpose of visiting New York City, with the avowed purpose of returning on Saturday. As both had been implicitly trusted, their absence Saturday was not specially noticed but when it was continued to this morning their employers and one of our banks began to make some inquiries and investigate the books. Russell was in the employ of the New York Salt Company, one of the largest in the Onondaga salt district, and the Treasurer of the company has been in the habit of signing blank checks for him to fill out as occasion required. At the Merchants' National Bank it was learned this afternoon that Russell had drawn an amount from the bank

SAID TO EXCEED $2,000

during the last few days before his departure. Otherwise his books and cash accounts are said to be in good shape. Cary came to Syracuse four or five years ago from San Francisco, and secured a position with H. H. Freeman & Co., extensive salt manufacturers, and for some time was on the road in the interests of the firm. He was finally put into the office, where he has recently grossly belied the trust placed in him. It is said that he has falsified his books and appropriated a large sum of money, the exact amount of which is not known. From the Chief of Police it is learned that both young men have been leading very dissolute lives for six months past, occupying sumptuously furnished apartments in a fashionable portion of the city, where they

ENTERTAINED NUMEROUS LADY FRIENDS

whose character cannot be vouched for. They flew from city to city as near as possible, of the sporting fraternity, and spent money lavishly. Russell is the son of one of the city post-office officials, and was a very respectable fellow until he met and became a fast friend of Cary, who, it is alleged, was a well-known and successful sporting man during a stay in San Francisco. He is alleged to have had trouble very recently with a young business-man here who threatened to shoot him at sight for

CRIMINAL INTIMACY WITH HIS WIFE,

who became desperately infatuated with Cary. This is thought to have hastened their departure from Syracuse. Cary at one time was engaged to be married to one of the belles of the town, but it is claimed that she learned of his true character and discarded him. Experts have been engaged to look over their books, and further discrepancies will no doubt be brought to light. By some it is claimed that they are in Chicago, while others say they have gone to Philadelphia, where Russell has friends.

## HOT SPRINGS MURDERS.

### One Peculiarly Atrocious Case, and Another Under Strange Circumstances.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 26.—A cold-blooded murder occurred in this city yesterday. At 5 o'clock p. m. John W. Dolan, a burly ex-policeman and bartender, walked quietly up to Joseph Lefler, a saloonkeeper, whom he encountered emerging from a bagnio in company with two other men, and, producing a revolver, shot and mortally wounded him, and then turned around and walked away. The sound of pistol-shots and the sight of Lefler's prostrate form created the wildest commotion among the women in the bagnio, and their loud screams drew a great throng of people to the scene of the crime. One ball entered Lefler's body between the ribs, and he died within a few hours. The circumstances of the crime, as elicited at the Coroner's jury, are as follows: Christmas morning Dolan, familiarly known as Strang because of his gigantic size and prowess as an officer, became intoxicated and abusive. He became involved in a difficulty with a man and slapped his face. While in the company of a coterie of associates, Sellers among the number, his act was spoken of in a derisive manner, which enraged him and provoked a fight, during which Dolan was severely handled by Lefler. Afterward Dolan was noticed searching for Lefler. The friends of the latter made haste to warn him, and sent to the bagnio for that purpose. The men apprised Lefler, and were alone leaving when Dolan encountered them, with the result before mentioned. Dolan was soon afterward arrested and is heavily guarded.

Last night Bird Taylor and Wilson Haley had a difficulty which resulted in Taylor shooting Haley in the groin. Lum O'Neal, a cousin of Haley's, accompanied an officer to Taylor's residence to arrest him, but miscalculated the place, and approached the residence of A. J. Parker. O'Neal, who was in advance of the officer, knocked at the door, and Parker responded, but observing the man standing with a pistol in his hand, quickly shut the door. O'Neal fired and the ball passed through the panel of the door, striking Parker in the centre of the body, near the breast bone. Parker died today, and O'Neal is under arrest. Taylor has fled.

## A CLOSE CALL.

### Attempt to Wreck a Passenger Train by Placing a Tie on the Track.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—There was an attempt to wreck the 3 o'clock accommodation train out of New York about two miles below this city by a tie placed on the track. It curled up under the forward tracks of the locomotive, and brought the train, which was running at a high rate of speed, to a standstill with alarming suddenness, but without doing damage. Not far behind came the limited express for Boston, the fastest train on the road; and, despite the signal of a brakeman, it was not more than a train's length from the accommodation train when it was stopped with an abruptness that almost threw the passengers out of their seats. The passengers on both trains were greatly excited.

## A PUGILIST FROM NEW ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Jem Mace, ex-prize-fighter, who arrived on the steamer Australia, says he came because Mr. Fox wished him to meet Sullivan. He says he has no objection to meet him with gloves, but he has brought a half breed Maori, named Slade, who will fight Sullivan.

## THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Inquiry shows that during the Knights Templar Conclave next August the first-class hotels will be able to accommodate about 5,000. With private accommodations and the capacity of lodging-houses and minor hotels several thousand will still be obliged to use tents.

## THE NORTHWEST.

### News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

### Statistics of the Immense Lumber Business Done on the Saginaw River.

### Interesting Meetings of the Wisconsin and Indiana Teachers' Associations.

## MICHIGAN.

LUMBER STATISTICS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 26.—The statistics of the lumber manufacture of the Saginaw River saw and shingle mills is made public today. The season has been an exceptionally prosperous one in every respect, and the product in quantity makes a gratifying exhibit. There were seventy sawmills in operation on the river the last season, a few of which manufactured shingles, and twenty-two distinct shingle mills. Divested of dry details, the operations of the season may be shown in the following summary of pine lumber manufactured in feet: 1876, 573,950,773; 1877, 640,166,221; 1878, 574,165,757; 1879, 786,106,083; 1880, 875,087,731; 1881, 971,320,517; 1882, 1,016,147,905. The product, which does not include railroad and inland mills, exceeds that of any previous year in the history of lumber manufacture on this river, and is the largest product of manufactured lumber of any lumbering stream in the known world. At the close of operations there was on the mill docks 309,079,999 feet of lumber, of which 105,073,000 feet is sold and out of the market, and 204,009,999 feet unsold. At the close of operations in 1881 there was on dock 281,999,999 feet, of which 165,578,812 was unsold. There is in the same mill booms 63,-575,000 feet of logs, back in the Tittabawassee booms 65,000,000 feet, in Ride River 4,213,000 feet, and in the Au Gres River 15,000,000 feet, all of which will be available for the mills early next spring. Aside from the regular lumber product there was manufactured on the Saginaw River during the season of 1882 the following: Hardwood lumber, feet, 24,640,900; shingles, 295,046,500; lath, pieces, 94,703,900; staves, pieces, 49,227,116; headings, 2,851,313.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 26.—An interesting observance of Christmas was a double wedding in which both bridegrooms were Methodist ministers. They were the Rev. E. M. Merritt, of this place, who was married to Mrs. E. L. McCrea, and the Rev. Robert Phillips, of Cuzenovia, to Miss Mary McCrea. The brides are mother and daughter.

GONE TO MEET HIS WIFE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 26.—Col. Andrew McKinstry, one of the early settlers of Michigan, died at his home yesterday. He was found in the morning lying insensible, and died a few hours afterward. He was 83 years old. He came to Michigan before it was made a State, and commanded a regiment of Territorial militia in its early settlement. He practiced law in Kalamazoo County for a number of years. For the last thirteen years he had lived here. A few weeks since his wife died suddenly, and his end was similar to that of his aged partner.

## INDIANA.

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—In the suit of the United States vs. John W. Murphy, assignee in bankruptcy of W. C. Larkington, Judge Gresham today delivered an opinion, holding in effect that the Government had waived its rights by failing to prove its debt in the bankruptcy proceeding and by compromising with one of the joint obligors, and satisfying the judgment as to such a joint obligor. Rose was Postmaster of Indianapolis under Johnson, and Larkington was on his bond. He left a deficiency of about $5,000 in his accounts, and it was to recover this that the suit was brought. The Government has already received about $5,000 on the claim, so that it can stand an adverse decision.

EDUCATIONAL.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association began tonight with an attendance of 1,200. The first session was devoted to preliminary work, and the inaugural address of the President, H. S. Tarbell, Principal of the Indianapolis schools, who read a very interesting paper on "Limitation." The association will be in session until Thursday. In connection with the State teachers' gathering, meetings of the High-School Section and Indiana College Association were held. At the latter a motion was made to make members of the Board of College Trustees eligible to membership. President Fisher, of Hanover College, President of the association, delivered the annual address tonight, his subject being "The Schools of the United States."

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 26.—George Heide, a young man of about 20, was indicted Christmas morning before the Mayor upon a charge of assault and battery, with intent to murder Lena and Lizzie Pfau and their father. During the preceding night Heide was out, carrying a double-barreled breech-loading shotgun. Pfau states that himself and daughters were quietly walking in the centre of the street when they saw a man walking on the pavement. When he came opposite the girls deliberately took aim and pulled the trigger, the contents of the gun lodging in the lower limbs of the girls, and some few shot penetrating the body of Pfau himself. The fellow offered no explanation, and presently returned to the steps where Pfau and his daughters had sat down, the girls being unable to walk, and, pointing the gun at Pfau's breast, said he had another load for him if Pfau wished to see him. The injured girls were conveyed home, and today are both confined to their beds. The singular part of the thing is, that the girls were strangers to Heide. He was captured, towards morning, but not until after a long chase.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 26.—B. Kuhn was thrown from a vehicle today and very seriously injured about the body, also sustaining two breaks of the right arm. Ed Stoffen, a 12-year-old boy who was with him when the runaway occurred, was thrown out against a fence and fatally injured.

## NEBRASKA.

WOOL-GROWERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Dec. 26.—The wool-growers of the Republican Valley and the adjacent country met yesterday at Bloomington, Franklin County, and perfected a permanent organization to be known as the Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Breeders' Association. Various topics incident to wool-growing were discussed. The prime object of the association is for mutual benefit and protection. The representative capital of the association is $250,000. It was arranged to hold meetings quarterly.

VACANCY FILLED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb. Dec. 26.—The secret of the withdrawal of Gen. M. Lamberston's name as United States District-Attorney for Nebraska by the President last Saturday was made public today. It seems Senator Van Wyck was anxious to leave the matter open until after the Senatorial election in this State, and, in connection with Senator Saunders, succeeded in inducing the President to withdraw the appointment. The office being vacant, Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, today appointed Mr. Lamberston to fill the vacancy.

POST-OFFICE BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Information has been received at the office of Capt. Furay, Post-Office Inspector in this city, that United-States-Marshal Schnitger, of Wyoming, has returned to Cheyenne from California with John D. Moore, who was arrested in California in September last upon the charge of having committed the robbery of the post-office at Fort Fetterman in July last. Moore at the time of the robbery was a stock-tender for the stage company at Fort Fetterman, and disappeared three weeks later. Last September Moore was arrested in California, where he had presented and obtained the money on two of the stolen drafts at San Francisco banks. He was held under indictment for forging the indorsement until the Marshal could go after him.

## IOWA.

JUDICIAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 26.—The proposed resignation of the Hon. D. C. Richman, Judge of the Seventh Iowa Judicial Circuit, is exciting prospective candidates for the office to the front. The Scott County Bar Association met here this afternoon and agreed upon City-Attorney Nathaniel French as a candidate. A committee of five was appointed to wait upon Gov. Sherman with reference to the appointment.

SLASHED IN A SALOON.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 26.—Last night James Wood and Samuel Bell got into an altercation over a trivial matter in a saloon, which ended in Wood stabbing Bell several times in the back and slashing his face several times in a terrible manner. Both are young men of good parentage. Wood is in jail. Bell is in a critical condition.

OBITUARY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Anne Preston, a venerable and esteemed lady, who came here nearly fifty years ago and lived for the last forty years on her farm six miles from Dubuque, died today, aged 80 years. The deceased was a widow, known for her active life and universally esteemed for her gentle and Christian character. She leaves several grown-up sons and daughters, who are known as among Dubuque's best citizens.

## WISCONSIN.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 26.—Articles incorporating the Big Heart Silver Mining Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, were today filed with the Secretary of State. The location is Eau Claire and the business mining. The Winnegard and Persons Company, Limited, also filed its articles. The capital is $10,000 and the object carrying on a general merchandise business. The location is at Depere.

EDUCATIONAL.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association opened in the Senate chamber this evening. After the organization was perfected George P. Howland, Superintendent of Schools of Chicago, delivered an able address on "Memory in Schools." This was followed by a report on the professional establishment of the status of the teachers by President J. W. Stearns, of the Whitewater Normal School. The session closed with an animated discussion upon the address and report. The meeting will continue through Thursday.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters met this evening in the agricultural rooms of the capitol. The meeting was of a purely business nature, nothing of public interest being transacted. The reports of officers were rendered and action taken upon them. The meeting closes Thursday.

## ILLINOIS.

SUDDEN DEATH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Dec. 26.—The very sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. J. H. Horn this morning has caused a profound sensation. She arose this morning as usual and commenced getting breakfast, when she complained of feeling ill, sat down on a chair, and died within ten minutes. She was the wife of J. H. Horn, an agent for the Rockford Insurance Company, and was about 46 years old. She died of disease of the heart.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—Charles Gilman, a hard character, living at McLeansboro, shot and killed Addison Sanders yesterday. The shooting is said to have been entirely unprovoked. Gilman is in jail.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Rebecca Sexton, a pioneer lady of this section, died today, in the 76th year of her age. The deceased came from Oneida County, New York, and has resided in this neighborhood nearly half a century.

## TOBACCO MEN.

### A Convention of Growers and Manufacturers, Developing Many Natural Differences of Opinion.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26.—A meeting of about 400 tobacco-growers of Connecticut and Massachusetts was held here today to organize a New England association for mutual benefit and protection.

Speeches were made by dealers and growers favoring a higher duty on Sumatra tobacco, which is seriously injuring New England growers of cigar-wrappers.

Long time was spent in a discussion of resolutions to make the duty on

SUMATRA TOBACCO

from $1 to $1.50 per pound, and also to greatly modify or wholly abolish the internal revenue tax on tobacco, both on the manufactured article and the license of manufacturers and dealers.

There was a wide diversity of opinion upon the question of abolishing the tax. The growers were inclined generally to question the wisdom of asking such an abolition of the revenue tax, but were strongly in favor of a heavier duty on foreign tobacco. They seemed afraid, if they urged the abolition of the revenue tax, that they might fail in getting an increase on foreign tobacco.

Chairman Phelps favored a tax of one cent a pound on foreign tobacco, with a rebate on fillers, the aim being to shut out foreign wrappers.

SOME FEELING WAS SHOWN BY THE GROWERS,

who thought the manufacturers were trying to run the convention in their own interest.

Resolutions were finally adopted asking Congress to impose $1 per pound on all foreign tobacco imported into this country, except tobacco grown in or shipped from the Island of Cuba, and urging Congress to take such action as will either relieve our tobacco-growing industry from the burden of taxation entirely, or so reduce said taxation as in the judgment of Congress may best appear.

The last resolution passed after a large number of the convention had left the hall. There had been an expression earlier in the day adverse to asking for a total abolition of tax.

The New England Tobacco Growers' Association was then formed.

Letters were read from Congressman Buck of Connecticut and Robinson of Massachusetts, doubting the wisdom of the entire abolition of the internal-revenue tax.

## IN A DILEMA.

### The Officers of the New Orleans City Government Ordered by a Judge to Levy and Collect a Tax Forbidden by the Constitution.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26.—In the suit of the State of Louisiana ex rel. Henry Shepherd vs. City of New Orleans, before Judge Billings in the United States Circuit Court today, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff, and in accordance therewith the alternative writ of mandamus was made peremptory, and the City of New Orleans, its Mayor and Council, ordered to carry into effect the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act of the 23d of February, 1852, and the fifth section of the supplementary act approved the same day and embraced in Nos. 71 and 72 of the acts of that year, as containing a valid contract between the City of New Orleans and its creditors holding bonds issued according to those acts; and were commanded forthwith and annually hereafter to levy and collect a tax of $650,000, commanded by the acts aforesaid, for the purpose of applying the same to the payment of the current interest of the year; secondly, to the arrears of interest of former years until all the arrears are satisfied; and, thirdly, to the purchase of bonds having the shortest period to run. The intervention of J. B. Woods and others was dismissed at their costs. Defendants were ordered to pay all the costs. This decision, with other and outstanding purposes of taxation, will increase the rate of city tax to forty-three mills upon the dollar annually. The State Constitution limits the tax to six mills for State purposes, and prohibits any municipality imposing a greater tax than is levied by the State. The city will find it impossible to collect any such tax, as its officers do it without violating their oaths to support the Constitution; the yet Judge declares that for a failure to comply with the decree of his court he will commit the entire city government to prison for contempt.

## "DAMN."

### The Word Is Profane and Vulgar, and Cannot Be Spoken Through an Ohio Telephone.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 26.—In the District Court today the suit of A. H. Pugh against a telephone company for damages for cutting off his communication was decided. The court below had decided the defendant justified because Pugh used profane language through the telephone. The District Court affirmed the judgment by a majority opinion, two Judges holding that the proof showed Pugh had used the word "Damn," and that such language was profane and vulgar, against which the inventor and public had a right to be protected. A third Judge dissented, mainly on the ground that proper notice had not been given to Pugh, but said the word "Damn" was a violent adjective, not profane by any law.

## END OF A DRUNKEN ORGY.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 26.—Last night a dwelling-house situated near Corvallis, Benton County, was destroyed by fire. Two young men were burned to a crisp, and a third party was so badly injured that he is not expected to recover. The parties went to bed drunk, leaving a large fire burning, which communicated to the building. Other inmates escaped.

## A DASTARD'S CRIME.

### Merriam A. Montgomery Asked His Wife to Live with Him Once More.

### She Refused, and He Thereupon Shot His Two Little Children—His Plea.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Amherst tonight gives the details of a horrible tragedy in Packardville, eight miles from that town, today, where a father shot and instantly killed one of his children and probably fatally wounded another. The story is that Merriam A. Montgomery, 28 years of age, has not lived with his wife for nearly a year, and Saturday he visited her at her father's farm at Packardville, remaining there till this morning.

JEALOUSY

on his part was the cause of the separation, and he asked her today if she would live with him again, and she refused, on the ground of former abuse. He got angry, and went outdoors, where he saw his two children—George, 6 years old, and Eva, 4 years old—playing.

HE PULLED A REVOLVER

from his pocket, and fired at the boy, killing him instantly. He then fired at the girl. The firing attracted the inmates of the house, and on their rushing out he fired at his wife, and then at her father, Horatio Marsh, but fortunately missed them both. The old gentleman

GRAPPLED WITH MONTGOMERY,

threw him, and took away the weapon, and finally dragged him into the house and secured him. He was taken to Enfield this afternoon, and, pleading not guilty, was held for medical examination. The family came from the West, and although they have lived in Massachusetts about a year not much is known of them.

MONTGOMERY

is a man of apparently average intelligence, does not drink, and says he remembers nothing of the shooting. He pleaded not guilty in court, in a firm voice, and to non-experts does not appear like an insane man.

## THE WEATHER.

### Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Gulf States, generally fair weather, northeast to northwest winds, higher barometer in the eastern portion, higher followed by falling barometer in the west portion, and stationary or a slight rise in temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally fair weather, north to west winds, no change in temperature, and higher barometer in east portion.

For the Lake region, cloudy followed by fair weather, westerly winds, slight changes in temperature, rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather northerly winds shifting to west and south, followed by slightly falling barometer, and stationary or a slight rise in temperature.

The Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers will rise slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is lowest in New England and highest in the Northwest. Generally clear weather prevails in the Southern and Middle States, and partly cloudy weather with occasional light snow in the Lake region, New York, and New England. North to west winds prevail in all districts, with slight changes in temperature. Generally fair weather continues in the Northwest, where the barometer is high. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 48; Norfolk, 50; Savannah, 53; Atlanta, 50; Jacksonville, 58; Pensacola, 54; New Orleans, 48; Galveston, 50; San Antonio, 55; Tucson, 54; Los Angeles, 65; San Diego, 64. Generally fair weather is indicated for the Southern and Middle States during Wednesday, and slightly colder, partly cloudy weather for these districts Thursday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

| Stations. | Ther. | Rain fall | Wind. | | Sta | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7 p. m. | | | | | |
| Albany | 38 | 34 | N. | Light. | 0 | Snow. |
| Bismarck | 22 | 10 | S. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 29 | 26 | S.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cairo | 46 | 40 | S. | Calm. | 0 | Clear. |
| Concho | 52 | 40 | S. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Cheyenne | 40 | 30 | S. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Chicago | 37 | 30 | S.W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Cincinnati | 42 | 40 | S. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Cincinnati | 42 | 40 | W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Davenport | 34 | 28 | N.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Deadwood | 30 | 28 | N. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Dennison | 42 | 40 | S. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Denver | 44 | 34 | N.E. | Light. | .05 | Snow. |
| Des Moines | 32 | 30 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Detroit | 30 | 28 | W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Dodge City | 50 | 28 | S. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Dubuque | 32 | 30 | W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Duluth | 22 | 20 | N.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Snow. |
| Erie | 32 | 30 | W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Escanaba | 30 | 28 | N. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Chanmonix | 34 | 32 | N.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Ft. Assiniboine | 30 | 28 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Fort Buford | 24 | 22 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Fort Custer | 32 | 30 | E. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Fort Garry | 6 | 4 | N.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Fort Maginnis | 30 | 28 | N. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Galveston | 54 | 50 | N.E. | Fresh. | 0 | Fair. |
| Grand Haven | 32 | 30 | W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Harrisburg | 36 | 32 | N.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Indianapolis | 38 | 36 | W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Keokuk | 36 | 32 | N.E. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| La Animas | 52 | 30 | S.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| La Crosse | 32 | 30 | S.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Leavenworth | 42 | 40 | S. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Louisville | 44 | 42 | W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Little Rock | 44 | 42 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Marquette | 30 | 28 | N. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Memphis | 46 | 44 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Milwaukee | 32 | 30 | W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Minnedosa | 20 | 18 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Moorhead | 24 | 22 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Nashville | 46 | 44 | W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| North Platte | 42 | 40 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Omaha | 36 | 34 | S.E. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Oswego | 32 | 30 | N.W. | Fresh. | .04 | Snow. |
| Pittsburg | 36 | 34 | W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Port Eads | 68 | 66 | S. | Light. | 0 | Fair. |
| Port Huron | 34 | 32 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Rochester | 32 | 30 | W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| San Antonio | 56 | 52 | N.E. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Sandusky | 36 | 34 | W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Springfield, Mo. | 42 | 40 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Shreveport | 52 | 50 | S. | Light. | 0 | Fair. |
| Springfield, Ill. | 37 | 36 | N.W. | Light. | .08 | Cl'dy. |
| St. Louis | 44 | 42 | W. | Fresh. | .01 | Cl'dy. |
| St. Paul | 24 | 22 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| St. Vincent | 18 | 16 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Stockton | 56 | 54 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Toledo | 32 | 30 | W. | Light. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Vicksburg | 52 | 48 | W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Yankton | 26 | 15 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Washakie | 31 | -3 | S. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Chattanooga | 52 | 50 | | | | |

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | Rain. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:53 a. m. | 30.213 | 34.0 | 90 | N.W. | 4 | .15 | Snowy. |
| 10:53 a. m. | 30.245 | 36.5 | 85 | N.W. | 5 | 0 | Lt rain. |
| 2:53 p. m. | 30.330 | 36.3 | 95 | N.W. | 7 | .01 | Lt rain. |
| 6:53 p. m. | 30.377 | 36.0 | 89 | N.W. | 4 | 0 | Cloudy. |
| 10:53 p. m. | 30.405 | 35.8 | 90 | N.W. | 4 | 0 | Cloudy. |

Maximum temperature, 37.1.
Minimum temperature, 34.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.32.
Mean daily thermometer, 35.4.
Mean daily humidity, 90.
Too small for measurement.

### Warm Weather at Cheboygan, Mich.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 26.—Snow in this section is disappearing fast. The weather has been warm and rainy for the last week. The ice in the harbor has moved out, and the straits are quite clear in this vicinity.

## BLOOD IN THEIR EYES.

### Resort to the Pen by Georgians Prevents a Meeting on the Field of Honor.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—A few days ago E. F. Hoge served a notice on President Howell, of the *Constitution* Publishing Company, that he had been retained by Marcellus E. Thornton, proprietor of the *Post-Appeal*, to bring suit against the *Constitution* for damages sustained by the publication in the *Constitution* of an objectionable article. In answer to this Howell wrote Hoge a note, in which reference was made to a matter not connected in any way with the suit, but tending to injure Hoge's standing as a lawyer, as it intimated that he had acted dishonestly in some business transaction many years ago. To this Hoge took offense, and securing the services of Charles A. Collier sent Howell the following note:

*Dear Sir:* On the 23d inst. Mr. M. E. Thornton called at my office to retain me to institute suit against the *Constitution* Publishing Company for libel. As I had not read nor even heard mentioned the article of which he complained, it became necessary for him to procure a copy of your paper containing it. This he did, I believe, by application at your office. Mr. Thornton insisted that the article was grossly libelous, and was much aggrieved. As a lawyer I knew that when Plediger made the offensive statement it was prima-facie slander, and when the *Constitution* put it in print it was prima-facie libel. I do not propose to discuss the merits of the controversy, but merely to indicate how the case appeared to me when in consultation with Mr. Thornton. When I cons

# NEW YORK.

## Exciting Meeting at the Cooper Union of the Friends of the Sunday Laws.

## The Proceedings Interrupted by Justus Schwab and a Howling Mob of Socialists.

## Application for a Receiver for Kate Field's Co-operative Dressmaking Association.

## Jem Mace, the Aged Pugilist, Anxious to Meet and Fight with Sullivan.

### THE BLUE LAWS.

SOCIALISTS VS. CLERGYMEN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The citizens' mass-meeting in favor of the Sunday laws as embraced in the penal code, held in the large hall of the Cooper Union this evening, was disturbed in the early part of the evening by a band of Socialists and heelers of the grog-shops led by Justus H. Schwab, and at one time serious fears of a riot were entertained. The great hall was about two-thirds full at 8 o'clock, the time appointed for the beginning of the meeting, when the constant patter of feet, mingled with hisses and an occasional shriek of laughter, gave evidence that a disturbing element was present from which trouble might arise. Capt. McCullough with a force of about twenty policemen was in attendance, and he posted his men at the entrances to the rear of the hall and down the circles on the watch for the ruffians, and this precaution probably prevented any serious difficulty. At 8:10 the Rev. Howard Crosby, followed by Chief-Justice Noah Davis of the Supreme Court, ex-Judge E. L. Fancher, the Hon. Charles L. Tracy, James Talcot, S. W. Provost of the Sunday-Closing League, the Rev. W. H. Michel, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, the Rev. W. C. Steele, and Dr. W. Adams appeared on the platform. They were greeted with a mingled storm of

CHEERS AND HISSES,

and gazed at one another in astonishment as they took their seats.

The Rev. Howard Crosby, as soon as the discordant noises ceased, called the meeting to order. The Sunday law, he said, had at length come prominently to the front because the penal code makes its violation a misdemeanor, and the public is now agitated over the question whether it is a relic of the old Puritan Blue Laws and as such should be repealed, or is founded on the American principle of equal rights to all, and therefore ought to stand. He announced that the Hon. Charles L. Tracy would preside at the meeting, and Mr. Tracy stepped to the front. His remarks were very brief and undisturbed except by a few feeble hisses in widely-separated parts of the room. Before introducing the regular speaker Mr. Tracy called upon S. W. Provost, of the Sunday-Closing League, to give some of his experience in investigating the workings of the Sunday law.

Up to this point no serious and concerted attempt to break up the meeting had been made, although ample warning had been given that a storm was brewing. As Mr. Provost stepped to the front of the platform a chorus of hisses arose, which fairly drowned the feeble applause which greeted him, and then a

STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY

began between his friends and the enemy which lasted fully half a minute, the cheers finally attaining such a volume that the hisses were lost in the sound. The confusion finally subsided, and then Mr. Provost began to speak. He said that for three years he had been visiting stores that were open on Sunday in the Seventeenth Ward and observing the people who patronized them. Here another storm of hisses arose, and in the midst of them a voice was heard shouting, "Was that Sunday work?" A shout of derisive laughter greeted the question, and in response the speaker explained, "Yes, it was the best kind of Sunday work." He found, he said, that the men who purchased goods on Sunday were the dilatory class, who always put off until tomorrow what should be done today. One grocer had said to him that if there was only a law against doing business on Sunday he would be glad to see it enforced, but he could not keep his shop closed without losing his business. At this point a loud hiss arose from a seat toward the rear, and Capt. McCullough, who had been patiently standing on watch, suddenly darted forward and seized a villainous looking man by the collar. He was dragged from his seat in a twinkling, and hastened from the hall, while the entire audience jumped to its feet, and a wild hubbub of cheers and hisses denoted the conflicting sentiments of the spectators. The summary ejection of one of their number had

A BENEFICIAL EFFECT

upon the Socialists. Mr. Provost continued his speech amidst almost unbroken silence.

Chief-Justice Noah Davis spoke at some length upon the Sabbath as a civil institution. The Judge said he would premise his remarks by saying that he took no stock in an idea that would strike God out of the Sabbath. He believed in God and that the Sabbath was made for Him.

At this statement, which was roundly applauded by the advocates of the Sunday law, Justus H. Schwab rose from his seat in the centre of the hall, waved his slouch hat above his head, and uttered a shriek which was forcibly suggestive of the yell of a Comanche Indian on the war-path. This seemed to be a preconcerted signal, for at its utterance a small regiment of villainous-looking men popped up in every part of the hall and pushed their way toward the aisle, up which they poured to the Third-avenue exits, shouting, screaming, yelling, and hissing. This noble band of Socialists, headed by Schwab, passed unmolested by the police, who evidently thought this was the easiest way to get rid of them, while the peaceable portion of the audience, including many women, stood on the seats and gazed at the unique procession. There was scarcely a clean shirt in the entire gang of between 150 and 200 men. Most of them wore clothes which were suggestive of the ash-barrel, and all had that brutal expression of countenance which is characteristic of the

LOWEST CLASS OF SOCIALISTS.

They passed into the Astor place and congregated about the entrance, where they yelled and howled like demons. Capt. McCullough and his men rushed after them and dispersed the gang, but half a dozen remained, triumphant during the evening, offering copies of the *Freiheit* in German, and pictures of Herr Most, its editor, for sale.

Meantime the confusion and excitement in the hall caused by this disgraceful scene was intense. Judge Davis leaned calmly against the reading desk and waited for quiet in order to proceed. An excited person called for three cheers for the Judge, and they were given with a will. While they were ringing through the hall Justus H. Schwab, having left his gang to the tender mercies of the police outside, returned, walked down the aisle with his hat on, and took a seat, in which he remained until the close of the meeting, closely watched by the police. He made no more disturbance, however, and the only interruption made after the departure of the main body of the Socialists was by a few left behind, who contented themselves with trying to drown the speaker's voice by continuing each outburst of applause to an undue length. In the course of his remarks following

JUDGE DAVIS

said, speaking of the penal code: "There has not been an hour in the life of any policeman in New York when the duty of executing the law was not as binding as it was on the first Sunday of this month, and I am sorry to say it, but it looks very much as though the method of enforcing it on that day was adopted to create a public sentiment against the law and secure its repeal. Little boys are seized as criminals and dragged before a magistrate for blacking a man's boots and making him decent to go to church, perhaps. It would be as sensible to hold that the law against larceny applied to the starving wretch who seized a dry crust from an ash-barrel as to apply the provisions of the Sunday law to the bootblacks."

In conclusion the speaker said that the most abhorrent feature to him of the whole controversy was the power used by equity judges to issue injunctions to prevent the execution of the law. Equity had no just power over criminal matters, which should be left to be tried as the Constitution provided—by a jury alone.

### CLOSED ITS DOORS.

DOES COÖPERATION COÖPERATE?

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Coöperative Dress Association was placed in the hands of a Receiver today. The plate-glass windows of the store occupied by the association were darkened by drawn shades, and the carriages that were wont to drive up to Nos. 31 and 33 West Twenty-third street and leave parties of well-attired shoppers turned away in disappointment. The sign "closed" was conspicuously displayed. The best information that could be obtained regarding the suspension of the business of the association was that it resulted from inability to make both ends meet. It is asserted, however, that there will be no loss on the part of creditors. It is said the Receivership was applied for in order to protect general creditors against a possible seizure of property for the benefit of special creditors, whose claims were of a nature that could demand instant recognition in a court of law. Miss Kate Field, the President of the association, asserts that the assets are over $100,000 in excess of the liabilities.

The Coöperative Dress Association was incorporated in May, 1881, with a capital stock of $250,000. The corporators were Isaac H. Bailey, J. M. Drake, T. B. Musgrave, J. A. Jameson, E. C. Stedman, and George R. Blanchard. A strong effort was made to interest in the scheme people in Wall street and elsewhere who had sufficient means to

PATRONIZE AN EXPERIMENT

that promised the supply of dry goods of first-class quality at prices that would not include the commission of middlemen. Miss Field originated the scheme, and for a time was supported in her enterprise by Anthony Pulbrook, who acted as organizing Secretary. Later on there was a disagreement between Miss Field and Mr. Pulbrook, which resulted in the latter's retirement from all connection with the association.

On Feb. 15 last the association issued a statement showing stock on hand which cost $150,000, cash $18,000, and outstanding accounts $3,000; total assets, $171,000. The liabilities then were given at only $14,000, showing an apparent surplus of $157,000. However sanguine the statement may have seemed to be, it afforded no profits in the summer and early winter transactions. Creditors were loath to wait for the realization of profits in long-accumulated stocks. In the interest, therefore, of Miss Field, who claims to be a creditor of the association to the amount of $15,000 loaned, and of H. B. Claflin, who are said to be the largest creditors, to the amount of $24,900,

A RECEIVER WAS APPLIED FOR.

At the Sheriff's office it was learned that R. J. Smith had obtained a judgment for $300, and two attachments were also obtained in favor of Peter Schulhoff. According to statistics made by the Directors, the trouble has been coming on for months. Trade since the spring had been very bad, and they trusted that they might regain lost ground in the Christmas and holiday traffic. In this they were disappointed. Customers seemed to go anywhere else. They would still have kept on if they had not learned that several suits had been begun against them, and that attachments were about to be executed.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held yesterday afternoon. The Directors were Miss Kate Field, who had been President till about a fortnight before; Secretary, Darley Randall; Treasurer, J. M. Hoyt; J. A. Jameson, and W. F. Drake. They decided that it would be unwise to allow the stock to be attached for the benefit of a few of the creditors, and that it would be best to turn the concern over to a Receiver, so that all creditors would fare alike. With this object in view a resolution was adopted to this end. The board then

RESIGNED IN A BODY.

Mr. T. Prentiss, the association's counsel, carried out his instructions immediately. The plaintiff in the suit in which the Receiver was appointed is Edward H. Cole of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, brass manufacturers at No. 58 John street. He said: "Miss Field resigned the Presidency of the association about a fortnight ago, and I began my suit a few days later to protect the property from being sacrificed to the detriment of the stockholders and creditors. I am not a large stockholder nor have I been long interested in the association, but I could see that matters were drifting into an unfavorable condition, and determined to take steps to protect the interests of all concerned and to secure equity. I did this entirely on my own responsibility, without consulting the other stockholders, who are scattered all over the State, and whom I do not know. I believe that Miss Field resigned of her own volition. I know this suit is not the outcome of any quarrel or misunderstanding of the stockholders."

The retiring Board of Directors reported the assets to be $244,000, and the liabilities $125,000. The assets consist mainly of the stock on hand, some $9,000 due from customers, and a few thousand dollars in the Garfield National Bank. The balance remaining is very trifling. A bank officer said that the credit of the association had been bad for some time, and that

ADVANCES ON ITS PAPER

had been refused. A dry-goods dealer said that among manufacturers the standing of the association had been bad, and that its stock had deteriorated because it had been unable to get credit. He said the failure was not at all unexpected, and the wonder was that it had not come earlier. He did not believe the assets would pay the debts, much less leave anything for the stockholders. The stock was recently sold as low as $5.

The Secretary and Treasurer received salaries. Miss Field received no regular salary, but the Directors voted her about $3,000 or $4,000 a year for her services. It is said she has not drawn all of this, and that besides she has advanced to the association all her savings, so that next to H. B. Claflin & Co. she is the largest creditor of the association. This is exclusive of a large block of stock which she holds. Miss Field said that the closing was the result of the bad trade of the fall season, and had been precipitated by the action of certain small creditors in pushing their suits. She would not say anything more.

### THE PUGILISTS.

JEM MACE TO MEET SULLIVAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Jem Mace, the famous pugilist, who arrived in San Francisco yesterday from New Zealand on his way to New York, comes to the United States at the request of Mr. Richard K. Fox, who sent him the money required for his traveling expenses. After Tug Wilson's flight from this country Mr. Fox scanned the pugilistic horizon for some one able to "knock out" John L. Sullivan, of Boston. At length it seemed to him that the gentleman fully equipped for that great undertaking was Mr. Mace. Mr. Fox therefore cabled the distinguished pugilist a request for his appearance in this country. After much delay Mr. Mace replied that he would come if Mr. Fox would pay Mr. and Mrs. Mace's traveling expenses. Mr. Fox at once agreed to the proposition. On Christmas-Day Mr. Mace and his wife arrived at San Francisco and today Mr. Fox received a surprising telegram, as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—*Mr. Richard K. Fox*: I have arrived here with my unknown, who is the coming man, and await your orders. JEM MACE, Palace Hotel.

Mr. Fox instantly telegraphed to Mr. Mace requesting him to come at once to this city. Mr. Mace was informed that Mr. Fox would match him or his hitherto unheard of "Unknown" to fight Mr. Sullivan for $5,000 and the championship of the world. In sporting society it is argued by many that Mr. Mace is too old to prove a formidable antagonist for the young Bostonian. A leader of such society recently received a letter from Mr. Mace on that subject. In that letter Mr. Mace wrote: "I am still champion of the world, and if the stakes were large enough, I would train and win just as easily as when you saw me fight Mr. Tom Allen in New Orleans in 1870. I would like to meet Mr. Sullivan, especially as you state that there is so much money to be won by beating him. He must be a good one to knock men out as he has done, but since he failed to stop Mr. Tug Wilson I think he is overrated. Call on Mr. Fox, of the *Police Gazette*. If he will match me I will tackle the great American wonder. I can train again, certain."

Mr. Mace has been in Australia several years, and it is said he has amassed a fortune as the keeper of a house of entertainment for man and beast.

Sullivan, the pugilist, arrived from Chicago this evening, and will appear at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening to wind up with Joe Coburn at the latter's benefit. He says he will fight no man with the bare knuckles for less than $10,000 a side, and that he thinks of settling in California.

### ITEMS.

LILIAN RUSSELL AGAIN ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Lilian Russell (Nellie Leonard) is again ill. She appeared in the "Sorcerer" at the Bijou before she was entirely recovered from her previous sickness and was again prostrated. She is now confined to her bed at her residence in Ninth street.

THE PASSION PLAY.

Manager Henry E. Abbey says the "Passion Play" will go through this time, as Mr. Morse has money at his back; and he says, also, that he would have put it on the stage two years ago had he not had Bernhardt on his hands at the time, and he did not want to jeopardize her prospects of success.

THE STURLA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Post*, referring editorially to Teresa Sturlata's Christmas in jail in Chicago, says: "Teresa, or Madeleine, says that she has no intention of going on the stage, which shows that she is wiser than some of her sentimental friends; but this decision will be a disappointment to Illinois, which is making a strong effort to rival Missouri in making heroes and heroines of celebrated criminals." The *Graphic* says: "If she had murdered two men instead of one the Chicago people would probably vote for her for President of the United States."

IMMIGRANTS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Included among 110 immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden today are six families who intend joining a coöperative farm association near Jonesville, Mich.

WILL SETTLE IN FULL.

At a meeting of the creditors of J. A. & W. H. Sweeney, suspended bankers, James A. Sweeney promised that every cent due should be paid.

RACKETS.

A match game of rackets for the championship of the world and $500 betwen Joseph Gray, the English champion, and Henry Bookes, the champion of America, was won by Gray.

EXPORTS.

The produce exports for the past week were $7,855,123.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

At a meeting of the cigar manufacturers this afternoon a petition was drafted asking the Committee on Ways and Means not to approve or recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress that portion of the Tariff Commissioners' report which would change the system of taxing and very materially reduce the duty upon imported cigars. It is suggested in the petition that if it be determined to abolish ad-valorem duties upon cigars and collect duties solely upon weight, it should not be less than $4 per pound, and raw material should be admitted duty free.

SETTLING CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange gave a decision today upon the points in controversy between Lane & Son and Husted & Hazeltine, in the issue arising out of the late corner in grain. The decision states that the deliveries were made in accordance with the rules of the Produce Exchange, and that Husted & Hazeltine must pay Lane the full amount of the claim, $17,336, with interest from Nov. 29, 1882; that the charges of fraud and conspiracy against Lane & Son have not been sustained; but that 16,332 bushels of corn, originally purchased for shipment by Lane & Son, and not shipped, having been delivered by them in grain receipts Nos. 848 and 849, Lane & Son shall pay Husted & Hazeltine $4,246, with interest from Nov. 27, 1882, being the difference between the price paid by Lane & Son to Husted & Hazeltine and the settling price the day of delivery.

FATAL AFFRAY.

This morning Thomas Baker and John Kelly, hackmen, while on a Christmas spree, overturned a bread-basket in front of William Beescher's bakery, at No. 249 West Forty-first street. Beescher remonstrated, and was fatally assaulted by the hackmen.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**Miss Lillian Spencer Accidentally Shot in the Ear by an Actor.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Lillian Spencer was shot and severely injured by one of her company at the Academy of Music tonight. The shooting was accidental. It took place at the close of the first act of "Article 47," when Duhamel shoots Clara. A. H. Forrest played Duhamel, and he fired a blank cartridge at too close proximity to Miss Spencer. She received the charge in the ear. The wound is not serious.

**"Widow Bedott" a Total Wreck.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 26.—The Helen Coleman "Widow Bedott" company broke up in this city today. Frank Wynkoop, Helen's husband, skipped from Aurora recently with all the money, leaving the aged widow with only $11.60. The members of the company claim she owes them $270. They all went to Chicago this afternoon.

**A Missing Theatrical Manager.**

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Charles Seymour, theatrical manager, is missing since Friday night.

### FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 26.—At Hartwellville today, while Fred Williams and Marshall Mason were looking at an engine, an explosion of the boiler took place, and they were instantly killed, the bodies being horribly mangled. The heads of the boiler went into a chair factory adjoining the boiler-house. The chair factory was badly damaged. Thirty tons of rock was removed three rods, and a boy was lifted up into the air and carried four rods.

### THE JEFFERSON BANK DEFALCATION.

JEFFERSON, O., Dec. 26.—The stockholders of the Second National Bank of Jefferson met today and voted to go into voluntary liquidation and close up business, the consequence of the defalcations of the Cashier and Assistant Cashier. Depositors will be paid in full and the stockholders will receive about 50 per cent on the stock. This indicates that the defalcation was in the neighborhood of $50,000.

### BRAVERY REWARDED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—Christian Timman, who rescued two girls on the occasion of the Calendar Building fire, was called to the Mayor's office yesterday and made the recipient of a purse of money aggregating $875, while the father of one of the girls gave him a suit of clothes.

### LAKE NAVIGATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OWEN SOUND, Dec. 26.—The propeller D. Kendrick arrived this morning from Lion's Head and Cape Crocker, and has gone into winter quarters here. The weather is mild and the harbor open.

### STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Arrived, the England, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Arrived, the Wyoming, from Liverpool.

**Will the Women Set Forth Wine?**

*New York Sun.*

The Rev. Drs. William M. Taylor, Howard Crosby, Henry C. Potter, John Hall, W. W. Bowdish, T. W. Chambers, C. D. W. Bridgman, and ninety-five others, mainly Protestant clergymen of New York City, have signed the following address:

*To the Ladies of New York:* In view of the approach of the holiday season, and having regard to the influence which the manner of its observance is likely to have on many, especially among the young, the undersigned, ministers of religion and others interested in the welfare of the community, would respectfully suggest that the ladies of New York, in providing for the reception of their friends on New-Year's Day, should put no wine or strong drink upon their tables.

We gladly bear testimony to the fact that in past years this course has been very largely followed in the best social circles, and we earnestly desire to see it universally adopted. The opening of the year is a time for serious reflection as well as joyful congratulation. We have no wish to frown upon the mirth which is associated with the season, but we are desirous that there should be nothing in it to drown thoughtfulness or endanger character; and we are sure that it will not mar the happiness of the day to feel at its close that we have done nothing throughout it to put temptation into the way of another.

For the sake of their influence and example, therefore, and in order that no act of theirs should seem, even in the remotest degree, to encourage that intemperance which is such an evil in the midst of us, we hope that our ladies will accede to this suggestion.

# DR. GEORGE KELLOGG.

## Is He the Person Who Was Arrested Years Ago in Buffalo,

## Once for Bigamy, a Second Time for Forgery, and Then Sent to Sing Sing?

## An Interview with the Doctor on the Question.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—It is a question here whether the Dr. George Kellogg arrested in Chicago for abortion is the same man as a Dr. Kellogg formerly well-known in Buffalo, where his record is decidedly bad. He came here from Sodus, Wayne County, in the forties, and entered the office of Dr. Burwell, a well-known practitioner, as a student. He remained there about two years, when he graduated and opened an office at Cold Springs, now in the city limits, then a suburb of Buffalo. About the same time he was married to Miss Durick, an estimable young lady of well-known family. Scarcely had the wedding been celebrated when Kellogg was arrested for bigamy on complaint of a woman from the eastern part of the State, who claimed to be his wife. The matter was compromised in some way or other and the case was dismissed. Kellogg had little practice at Cold Springs, and did not enjoy an enviable reputation. About 1852 he was again arrested, charged with forgery and counterfeiting. His method of operating was to take bank-notes and raise their denominations, in which he showed great skill. He was convicted of the crime and sentenced to twenty years and three months in the penitentiary. As soon as he was arrested his wife applied for a divorce, which was granted, and she has never seen him since. Kellogg served but a small part of his time, a pardon being secured through the efforts of relatives of his family in the eastern part of the State, understood to be the Townsends. On being released he married again and went to Chicago. Old residents who knew him here say he was a young man of great ability, but a thorough scoundrel at heart. He is believed to be the only one of the family now living.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE DOCTOR.

At 8:30 last evening a TRIBUNE reporter, fortified with a copy of the dispatch from Buffalo, rang the bell at Dr. Kellogg's residence, corner of Winchester avenue and Jackson street. After a long wait a step was heard in the hall. "Who's there?" A pause, during which the reporter maintained silence, and then the door was opened about three inches.

"Who's there?"

"Is Dr. Kellogg in?"

"No."

"When do you expect him?"

"In about two hours. He has got to go to Ogden avenue and Harrison street and make a long round of visits. Where shall I send him when he returns?"

"Never mind. I must see the Doctor personally and will come again later."

At 10:15 a pretty, dark-haired girl answered the summons at the front door.

"Yes, papa's at home; come in."

As the reporter was ushered into the front parlor the Doctor came through the folding doors, invited his visitor to a seat near the grate, and the young lady left the room.

"Doctor, I came from THE TRIBUNE, and I am not here to ask you a single question about your recent arrest."

"I'm glad of that. It's been hard to read what the papers have said about me. They have called me everything vile. Why, if I had been an abortionist I would not now be the poor man I am. I am not worth $150 this moment. I have gotten this house together, to be sure, but it is in my wife's name, and there is a mortgage of $3,000 on it, and very often it is a trying matter to raise the amount required to pay the interest on the mortgage. An abortionist! I have been offered from $200 to $500 to perform single operations and have refused to do that kind of business."

"The charge against you is certainly a serious one."

"Perfectly damnable, damnable. Why, sir, I've always borne a character above reproach, and I can bring abundant testimony to substantiate my assertion. I go into a saloon occasionally and get a glass of beer, but that is my only fault, if you can call it such, for I do not drink to excess."

"Do you think you will be able to make a successful defense?"

"I shall be able to show myself entirely guiltless. It looks bad now, but you can see how any Doctor might be called in and while engaged innocently and professionally might incur suspicion. I tell you it will take a dozen such disreputable women to have any weight against me when it comes to an investigation."

"DOCTOR, WHERE WERE YOU EDUCATED?"

"At Williams College, Massachusetts."

"And where did you begin the study of medicine?"

"At Buffalo, with Dr. Burwell. In fact I studied with two physicians."

"How long ago was that?"

"I studied medicine thirty years ago—let me see, wait, twenty-six years ago I studied with Dr. Burwell. Why, Dr. Garvin, now of Chicago, read medicine with the same physician that I did. I can bring the very best vouchers as to my respectability and capacity. A prominent business-man of this city is my first cousin, and he was given his middle name after my father. This relative is with me in this trouble. At the police station they refused at first to let me communicate with my friends. Why, sir, the first my wife knew of it was when she read that article in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. My cousin said he was under contract not to go on any bail-bonds, but he said to get any bail that was needed and he would pay what they might charge for the accommodation."

"Was a professional bondsman seen?"

"Yes."

"What did he charge?"

"He wanted $250, and Mr. Fairbank would have paid it, but I wouldn't agree to this, and after a time a friend, John Howe, bailed me. It will all come out right in the end."

"Doctor, did you ever know a woman named Nancy Durick?"

Dr. Kellogg, after a slight hesitation, stammered: "What's that got to do with the case?"

"Perhaps nothing, but did you ever know a woman by that name?"

"But how does that affect me now?"

"Please answer the question unless you prefer that your query should stand as the response."

"I've got nothing to say."

"Were you ever engaged to Nancy Durick?"

"What is that to you?"

"Nothing; is it a matter of any moment to you?"

"I decline to answer. It seems to me you are traveling out of your way, sir."

"Possibly so. Doctor, were you married to Nancy Durick?"

"See here, why do you come into my house with any such questions?"

"To give you an opportunity to brand certain unpleasant statements concerning you as falsehoods."

"I shall not answer such questions. I want you to consider this interview at an end."

"Not yet, please. Were you ever charged with bigamy?"

"I told you I would say nothing."

"Did your wife leave you?"

No reply.

"Doctor, were you ever arrested on the charge of making counterfeit money?"

"See here, sir! I demand to know why you ask me these questions?"

"To place you right before this community if you have been falsely accused."

"I don't care anything about that point."

"Very well. I am taking your answers just as you give them."

"Didn't I tell you that I declined to be interviewed? How dare you come into my house this way?"

"Doctor, you may be a much-abused man, but were you ever sentenced to serve twenty years in Sing Sing Prison?"

Dr. Kellogg, from this point,

DISPLAYED NO MORE BRAVADO.

He seemed to realize that he was only drawing the net closer and tighter, and his speech and manner became pacific.

"Yes, I am a much-abused man. I assure you all these matters you speak of will be met properly when the time comes. It makes no difference what may come up; all will be satisfactorily explained."

"Why not explain now?"

"It would take too long."

"A page of THE TRIBUNE is at your service."

"No, I don't want to explain until I have taken advice."

"Are you afraid you will explain too much or too little?"

"Well, I don't want to explain until I see the allegations."

"I can show them to you."

"No, when the time comes, then I'll explain. No matter what you publish about me, I'll explain it and find witnesses who will clear it all up—everything. I could send you to witnesses now who could satisfy you and lift me above suspicion."

"If you will give their names and addresses we will make every investigation with the purpose of doing you exact justice."

"There's my cousin, whose name I gave you. He knows all about me, knows my entire history. Go and hear what he says."

"Before I go will you answer by 'yes' or 'no' any question propounded which you have evaded?"

"No, I'll answer when I see the allegations made in proper form."

"You seem to have a pleasant home," said the reporter, as he passed into the hall, "and that's a bright boy of yours."

The Doctor's voice grew softer as he replied: "So you have seen my boy?"

"Yes, and your little girl, too."

The muscles of the Doctor's face twitched convulsively as he asked:

"Say, you couldn't allude to my family, could you? You see what a home I've got?"

It is fair to say that Kellogg stand well among his neighbors. He says he was with Gen. B. F. Butler at Fort Fisher, and was surgeon to the steamer used as Butler's flagship. In Buffalo he was a physician in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity there. At the present time it is understood that he holds a position under the General Government as Medical Inspector of Immigrants coming to Chicago over the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

Dr. George Kellogg, who is charged with being an accomplice of Mme. Vannoroum, of No. 155 Centre avenue, in the prenatal murder business, yesterday gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance before Justice Scully this afternoon at 2 o'clock. His bondsman is John Hawes, who swears that he owns Blocks 14 and 15 in Walker's subdivision, and that he is worth $70,000 over and above his debts.

### QUIPS.

The dyeing gladiator—The prize-fighter coloring his mustache.

The biggest 'hoop in politics is made of course for the man with the biggest bar'l.

"Jerome! Jerome!" cried Mrs. Butterfield to her eldest boy, "what are you throwing to those hens?" "Gold beads, mother, and the pesky fools think it's corn!"

Doctor: "Well, Pat, have you taken the box of pills I sent you?" Pat—"Yes, sir, but I don't feel any better; maybe the lid hasn't come off yet!"—*London Judy.*

Friend—"Madder, what is the matter with your nose?" Madder—"The only chance for an artist now is to paint quickly and cheap. I work with both hands and blend with my nose."—*Puck.*

Priest to tramp—"Why don't you work?" "To save money." "How so?" "Ah, you see, when I work I become thirsty, and then I spend more money on beer than I earn."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

A man never realizes the littleness of his own abilities so much as when, after blacking his own boots, he is greeted by the first boy he meets with the customary "Shine?"—*Lowell Citizen.*

"If you are not careful somebody will have your pocketbook," said a well-dressed young man to a stranger in New York. A few minutes later he felt for his pocketbook. It was gone. So was the young man.

The Post-Office Department has ruled that a husband has no control over the correspondence of his wife. But this decision will not prevent a man from carrying his wife's letter in his inside coat pocket three weeks before mailing it.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"Won't you sit down on my lap?" said a fat, elderly gentleman in a Boston horse-car to a 14-year-old miss who was standing in front of him anxiously waiting for a demonstration of New England gallantry. "No, thanks," returned the girl, with a significant glance at the polite old gentleman's abdominal vastness. "Your lap's too full already."

The new Canadian weather prophet who has notified President Arthur that a terrific storm will play sad havoc with our vessels next March need not feel alarmed for the safety of our navy. The President, having received timely warning, has instructed the Secretary of the Navy to employ a few horses and have our war vessels hauled up into a field and have a shed built over them. This precaution may entail an expense of $800 or $900, but the American navy must and shall be preserved.—*Norristown Herald.*

**Siberian Exiles.**

*New York World.*

Mr. George Kennan lectured on "Siberia" last evening at Association Hall at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Mr. Lewis Thompson, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, presided, and introduced Mr. Kennan, who said that if the United States and every country in Europe, except Russia, were put into Siberia there would still remain 1,000,000 square miles uncovered, and that a broad belt of land extending from the southern part of Siberia to what was known as the Central Forest was one of the most fertile and genial places in the Russian Empire. The idea that exile life in Siberia is one of suffering in dungeons, and that political agitators suffer untold miseries in mines, is all a mistake. "The Russian Government," he said, "in the beginning sent out its prisoners to Siberia in order to settle the country. Good homes were provided, and farming utensils given to the exiles, and such is the case today. There are two divisions in the exiles, the first of which I will designate as convicts, and the second as those simply banished. The first class work in the western part of the fertile tract I have alluded to. There are no exiles in any of the very cold parts of Siberia. The only convicts who work in mines are men who, had they committed the same crimes in America, would either have been hanged or banished for life. The second have farms which they cultivate for themselves in the eastern district. Most of the inhabitants are descendants of exiles, who were banished long ago for very small offenses. The number of political prisoners is very small. From 1867 to 1872 64,225 people were sent to Siberia; 5,300 were sentenced to hard labor, and the rest were only banished. There are annually about 443 political offenders transported, two-thirds of these are nobles and one-third of the other classes. So this proves that Nihilism is not a popular uprising against the Russian Government. Tomsk and Omsk are two of the wealthiest places in Siberia, and most of the political prisoners are sent there. Omsk has 25,000 inhabitants, 452 merchants, a public library, a boys' military school, and a ladies' seminary. I visited one of the political exiles, who as a photographer had made money there. He was living in a fashionable house, adorned with pictures and works of art. He spoke bitterly against the practice of transporting prisoners, but admitted that he was living well. I know that there have been crimes committed in Siberian prisons, but crimes as bad have occurred in our own land. Transportation there is a great and growing evil to society. The prisoners are, however, very well treated. I think that the custom of transporting prisoners will be stopped in a very few years or greatly modified."

**The Adulteration of French Wines.**

*St. James Gazette (London).*

A statement of analyses of wines made at the Municipal Laboratory of Paris has been published. All wine and liquors imported into France are subject to analysis at the customs before delivery to the importers, and if found adulterated they are not admitted to entry. There is, however, no inspection or examination of wines exported. In 1881 3,100 samples were analyzed, the result being that 279 were found to be good, 931 passable, and 1,731 bad, while in the first five months of the present year 1,869 samples were analyzed, out of which 372 were good, 683 passable, and 814 bad, 145 of these latter being pronounced decidedly injurious. The American Consul in Paris calls the attention of his Government to the manner in which French wines are adulterated. A liquid is largely sold as wine which is manufactured of water, vinegar, and logwood, with a tenth part of common wine to conceal the fraud. Not only is wine falsified by adding cider, sugar, molasses, tartaric, acetic, or tannic acid, sulphuric acid, lime, alum, bitter almonds, leaves of the cherry laurel, etc., but it is largely manufactured without the slightest aid from the grape.

The result of the fermentation of the juice of the grape is imitated by means of fermentation with water of sugared substances, such as sirup of fecula, dried fruits, and raw sugar, or of juniper berries, coriander seeds, and fresh rye bread. After fermentation the liquor is racked off, and if it is not sufficiently colored an infusion of red beet or myrtle berries is added. In order to correct the acidity, some makers use litharge, thus exposing the drinkers to the chance of an attack of colic. In the Departments of Herault, Pyrenees, and Var, lime is used to brighten the color of wine and reduce the lees; but by so doing chemical changes supervene, with the effect of imparting a purgative and even corrosive nature to the liquid. Alum is principally used to produce the styptic which belongs to Bordeaux wine. The coloring matter generally used are dwarf and black alderberries, myrtle and phytolacca berries, Brazil and Campeachy wood, beet juice, rose mallow, cochineal, fuchsine or analine red, and, more especially, grenat, the residue of the fabrication of fuchsine, of red or violet aniline, and rose aniline salts. Some of the coloring wine tinctures contain arsenic.

**Abraham Rehabilitated.**

*London Jewish World.*

Among the Chaldean cylinders recently discovered by Mr. Rassam in the course of his excavations in Babylonia, and upon which Mr. Theophilus G. Pinches read a most interesting paper at the last meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, is one of the most remarkable yet found, by reason of the light it throws upon the ancient chronology of the Chaldean Empire. It dates from the time of Nabonidos, and records, among other things, that this sovereign, digging under the foundations of the temple of the Son of God at Sipara, forty-five years after the death of King Nebuchadnezzar, came upon a cylinder of Naramsin, the son of Sargon, which no one had seen for "3,200 years." This gives as the date of the ancient sovereign named 3750 B. C. This, and the fact pointed out by Prof. Oppert, who was present, that there was in those early days already "lively intercourse between Chaldea and Egypt," will have to be taken into account by future Bible critics. It is certain somewhat to modify the vulgar conception—due in the first place to Dean Stanley—of Abraham, the founder of the Jews, as a wandering Arab Sheik, a kind of nomad Bedouin as he exists in our day. The existence more than 5,500 years ago of two highly civilized and highly cultured empires in Egypt and Chaldea; the fact that constant intercourse was going on between the two; again, that the high road between them led direct through Southern Palestine, and that Abraham was a native of the one great empire and an honored visitor in the other, cannot but serve to modify in no slight degree our notions of the wandering Sheik to whom we owe our origin. That he would have been unaffected by the culture in which he was born and the rival civilizations between which he lived is hardly likely. Altogether the discovery to which Mr. Pinches has called attention may open up a new field for investigation in the matter of Akkad and Akkadian civilization.

**Holding Up a Drummer.**

*St. Louis Republican.*

A traveling man writing from Buffalo gives an account of how two men sought to rob a drummer out West. His name was Fisher, and he was making a trip out through the Western country, where, if reckless men ever caught a drummer in a safe place, and could get the drop on him, they were pretty certain of a good haul, as the victim always had money. Fisher had left the hotel, and had wandered down a little creek to enjoy the fresh air, and neared a little clump of trees. Two men were sitting under the trees, watching his heedless approach. As he got within a few paces of them they suddenly jumped up, and one of them leveled a long navy revolver, and told the unfortunate commercial traveler to hold up his hands. Fisher was probably the most astonished man in the State at that moment. His knees smote together while he seemed to grow shorter—sink into himself as it were—the perfect picture of fright. His hands, however, went about that shiny plug hat instantly. He was not too badly scared to listen to persuasion, but there they trembled and waved and bobbed up and down like a sycamore leaf in a gale of wind. It was a comical sight to see them, limp and whiten, "flapping" around through a space of half a foot or more. The brigand thought so, too, and could not help raising his eyes from his pistol to look at them. Fisher, through his half-closed eyelids, saw the movement of the robber's eyes, and then that trembling hand seemed to flash down behind the tall black hat and back again, with a glistening something in it. There were two reports as the hand came before instead of behind the plug. The highwayman threw up his hands and sank back with a bullet-hole between his eyes, while the tall, shining plug rolled off the back of Fisher's head with a clean cut across the crown, where the bullet from the long navy had plowed its way. The other robber obeyed a gruff order to hold up his hands with an alacrity born of excellent judgment, for Fisher had lost that wild look, and had drawn a bead on that chap that meant business. The fear and trembling was but a clever ruse, and when the highwayman took his eyes from Fisher's to watch that trembling white hand, his surviving partner learned why the commercial traveler wore coats made of stiff goods, cut so as to make the collar stand out from the back of the neck.

**Increase in German Population.**

*London Times.*

Considerable attention is being drawn by statisticians to the great rate of increase both of the population and emigration throughout Germany. The population of Prussia increased between 1816 and 1864 from 10,350,000 to 19,260,000, while up to 1875, inclusive, it had mounted up to 21,500,000, or 105 per cent in sixty years' time. From 1875 to 1880 the population of all the German States has been increasing about 525,000 per annum. At the last census, in December, 1880, the number of inhabitants was 45,250,000, which, if maintained at the same rate, would be 60,000,000 in 1900. The increase, as compared with that of France, is very remarkable, the French population during the last five years showing an increase of 389,000, while the increase of the German population during the same period was 2,000,000, the birth-rate in the latter country being 3.91 per 100, while in France it is only 2.47. There is also this great difference between the two, that in France the increase has been almost entirely in the large towns, whereas in Germany the increase is general throughout the country as well as the towns. The number of emigrants that have left Germany during the last sixty years is over 3,500,000 of whom the greater part have taken their departure within the last thirty years, the United States having absorbed in 1881 no less than 249,323. Dr. Friederich Kappe estimates the amount taken away by each emigrant at not less than 450 marks, or £22 10s, so that the capital transferred to the United States during last year amounted directly to £5,587,267. And this, it should be remembered, is not returnable to Germany in the ordinary ways of trade or commerce, as, in point of fact, the German emigrants to the United States become Americans, and consequently competitors with Germany in agricultural and industrial pursuits. Dr. Engel considers that the cost of bringing up a young person of the lower or middle classes to the 15th year is about £230, and he estimates that the loss to Germany during the emigration of the last sixty years, in cash and valuables taken by each emigrant, at over nine milliards of marks, nearly twice the amount of the war indemnity paid by France in 1871.

**They Went West to Make a Fortune.**

*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

They were two recently hatched Harvard graduates and had caught a severe touch of the ranch fever. They had made definit arrangements for making a million apiece and returning in good order at the end of three years. Three weeks later, a pair of miserable objects crawled into an Eastern hotel and were rescued during the bounce process administered by the porter and clerk by a new fledged Senior who, amidst the fluttering tatters, recognized the would-be millionaires.

"Well, how about the million?"

"Million be [expurgated]."

"Why did you come back?"

"Don't talk West to me; the night we arrived, they put us in a cowshed to sleep. Well, we didn't mind that so much, but then next morning we were bounced out of bed at five and treated to gutta percha bread, fossil pork, and mud and water that they called coffee; then they put us to work."

"Well, you must have enjoyed that," interrupted he of the box pleat jacket and cigaret; "the wild rush of the spirited mustang over the flowery plains; the——"

"Wild rush of the flowery jackass," returned the leaner of the two scarecrows; "the work was currying mules. We curried mules before breakfast, curried mules till dinner, curried mules till supper. Had to go without the use of one eye after the second day. Mule switched his tail into it. See that bruise?" (Exhibiting large contusion). "Wind from a mule's hoof did that. If the hoof had bit me I wouldn't be here."

"But the pay was high," faintly urged the Eastern youth.

"Pay! They paid us seventy-five cents a day. We netted just $7.50 apiece and then lit out for home, to grow old with the country. You can make more money digging clams on Chelsea Beach than you can in that blasted country. Oh, I want to find some one talking up the West, I do."

**London Club Gossip.**

*London World.*

The death of Louis Blanc reminds me of a curious incident. More than a quarter of a century ago I used to meet him at Mrs. Milner-Gibson's, in Wilton-Crescent. He was a singularly tiny man, with smooth cheeks and a bullet-head, and he used to wear a tight-fitting little coat with brass buttons. One night a man, only half looking round, said, "Take this, please," and handed him an empty coffee cup. He thought he was a page.

The ladies have distinguished themselves once more in the London University class lists. The scholarship and gold medal for obstetrics are taken by a lady; two ladies are placed in the first class, one a student from Girton College; five more have gained second classes, and several others are in the third class.

The sea is no longer to enjoy a monopoly of torpedoes. Lieut. du Zubowitz, of the Hungarian cavalry, has invented a land torpedo, which has been adopted by the Austrian War Office. In a quarter of an hour sixty men can render the front of any position absolutely unassailable by placing a few of these mines in the ground. Lieut. du Zubowitz is the same officer who some time ago rode on a favorit mare of his from Vienna to Paris in an incredibly short time.

The friends of the existing law as to marriage with a deceased wife's sister have formed a strong committee, and intend, it is said, to conduct a vigorous campaign. The Duke of Marlborough is President, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Coleridge, and the Bishop of Lincoln are Vice-Presidents. Like the formation of a Scotch Church Defense Society, which has been likewise announced this week, it would seem that those who have taken action feel that what they fear is about to pass into the range of practical politics.

**Curious Things About Animals.**

Naturalists say that a single swallow will devour 6,000 flies a day.

The army-worms in Lyons County, Kentucky, are being destroyed by myriads of small ants.

A curious sea-turtle was found a short time ago off the shore at Manasquan, N. J., in a sieve-net by some fishermen. The turtle has flanges instead of feet; its weight is 1,000 pounds.

A Belgian sparrow has literally built her nest in the lion's mouth, having made her home in the jaws of the monumental lion surmounting the Belgic mound on the field of Waterloo.

A short time ago, while getting out stone in his quarry a mile south of Kokomo, Ind., George W. Defenbough split a massive slab and found imbedded in the solid rock a lizard of a light color alive and active.

A very large coach-whip snake measuring eight feet in length and as large as an ordinary man's leg below the knee visited the burrow of a rabbit at Madison, Fla., and took therefrom a young one nearly half-grown. The old rabbit jumped on the snake, seized the young rabbit, and tried to rescue it. The snake held its head above the reach of the old rabbit and escaped with its prey.

Two teamsters coming to Hailey from Vienna, Nev., camped near the timber above Boulder. One went out for game while the other was to make bread. As he got out the sack of salt a cinnamon bear approached. The teamster held out a handful of salt. The bear licked the hand clean and asked for more. The third handful was disappearing when the other teamster returned, took the trace chains and some rope, and bound the bear tightly. His bearship stood the tying in good humor, and was placed in the wagon and brought to Hailey.

**Beer-Glasses in Berlin.**

The large breweries that surround Berlin sell a considerable amount of beer on draught, each brewery being provided with a large garden or saloon. On Sundays and holidays a large concourse of people, many of them whole families, assemble there to quaff the national beverage fresh from rock cellars. Of course it requires a large number of beer-glasses to supply them. The Moabit Brewery uses 11,000 glasses; an export brewery there, 22,500; the Union, Friedrichshain, New World, and Spandauer Bock each use 12,000, while 10,000 are used in the "Zelten." Beer is also sold at the Zoölogical Garden, where 25,000 seidel are in use. About 75,000 more are in use at the large breweries on the south side of Berlin, where the Tivoli, Society, Hasenhaide, and Bock breweries are situated. This total of nearly 200,000 glasses does not include smaller establishments like Belle, Alliance, Walhalla, and hundreds of other gardens; hence, the total number used annually is estimated, says the *Amerikanischer Bierbrauer*, at 5,000,000, or four glasses to each man, woman, and child. What may seem more surprising to our readers is that 10 per cent of the glasses used in Berlin are imported from this country, mostly from Wheeling, W. Va. Many of the other glasses are "imitation American," and come from Schlesia, the rest from the Rhein. About one-third of the whole number pass through the hands of a single house in Berlin.


# HEALTH IS WEALTH!

## Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

## RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

## A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

## FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

## RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

## OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

## MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

## RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

*Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.*

## FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

## CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

## THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

*Fifty Cents Per Bottle.*

## Radway's Regulating Pills,

*Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.*

## A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

*Price, 25 Cents Per Box.*

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

*"False and True."*

*"Radway on Irritable Urethra."*

*"Radway on Scrofula."*

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

*READ "FALSE AND TRUE."*

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & Co.*, No. *32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

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AMUSEMENTS.

**McVicker's Theatre.**
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Annie Pixley in "Zara." Afternoon and evening.

**Grand Opera-House.**
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Sol Smith Russell in "Edgewood Folks." Afternoon and evening.

**Haverly's Theatre.**
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Esmeralda." Afternoon and evening.

**Hooley's Theatre.**
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Joseph Murphy in "The Donagh." Afternoon and evening.

**Olympic Theatre.**
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

**Academy of Music.**
Halsted street, near Madison. W. J. Scanlan in "Friend and Foe." Afternoon and evening.

**Central Music-Hall.**
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Tom Thumb and Troupe at 1:30 and 7:30 p. m.


SOCIETY NOTICES.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M.—Hall 86 Twenty-second-st. Special Convocation this (Wednesday) evening for work in the Mark. Visiting companions welcome. By order of the M. E. H. P. H. J. SMITH, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1882.

CLOUDY, followed by fair weather, westerly winds and slight changes in temperature for the Lake region today.

THE City Auditor and Assistant Fire Marshal of Louisville, Ky., having been indicted by a grand jury for frauds in connection with the Tax Collector's office, the City Council has preferred charges against those officers with a view of depriving them of their official positions.

THE wife of Mr. M. A. Montgomery, of Amherst, Mass., separated from him eight months ago on account of his inordinate jealousy. Yesterday morning he demanded that she should return to live with him, and on her refusal he killed his two infants and attempted the life of his wife.

COL. J. D. TAYLOR, of Cambridge, was yesterday nominated by the Republican Convention of the Seventeenth Ohio District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. J. T. Updegraff. The district is surely Republican, except for the disturbing influence imported into politics by the Prohibitionists, and as the voters of Ohio have begun to realize that the Republicans were not alone to blame for the passage of the Pond bill the chances are good for the election of a Republican successor to Mr. Updegraff.

THE census statistics of 1880 show that the average wages earned and paid to operatives in American cotton factories that year was $345.93 for each employé. This was the compensation for a year's work. In Great Britain the average wages paid employés in 1881 was $250.33, or nearly $5 a year more than was paid in this country! In the face of these hard facts, what becomes of the "pauper labor" gabble of the protection monopolists, and who pockets the high protection paid to the cotton manufacturers? An interesting article on this subject from a Michigan paper will be found in another column.

THE New York legislative investigation into corners has finally degenerated into a combined "wax-figure" show and advertising bureau. Its latest novelty was the ex-bankrupt Henry Clews, the kernel of whose testimony was that his business amounted to more than $50,000,000 a year. Vanderbilt used the commission to defend himself against the misrepresentations of some venal newspapers and to explain that he never gambled in stocks—on less than 20 per cent margin. Gould delivered a long lecture about his southwestern roads and the rapidity with which new towns were springing up along the lines. He made some casual remarks about corners apparently in order to attack his old foe, Keene, and Keene promptly turned up the next day as a witness in order to advertise to the public the benfits he had conferred on them by his Chicago corner. The sooner this farce is brought to an end the better.

THE only reason the New York *Sun* gives for its advocacy of the protection-conspiracy scheme to repeal the tax on tobacco is that the excise is annoying to the tobacconists of New York City, who are endeavoring to defraud the Government out of the tax and get caught at it and punished. We knew the *Sun* had some reason for supporting the Sam Randall Pig-Iron Kelley high-tariff conspiracy against the public, but it had not occurred to us that a desire to relieve fraudulent tobacconists in New York from punishment was what caused our highly esteemed, etc., to advocate the cheapening of an enervating luxury—far too cheap now for the physical good of its victims—and the throwing away of 53 millions of revenue, the effect of which would be to retain the war tariff on the clothing of the people and on all the other necessaries of life. A very curious proposition from a professional reformer.

JOHANN MOST, the justifier of political murder, entertained a large audience at the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last night. Dr. Ernst Schmidt, who has heretofore been considered as a reputable citizen, although bitten by the Socialistic craze, hoped that the crowd would stand by Most and the doctrine (of murder) of which he was the apostle. A political demagog named George Schilling, who on all occasions forces himself to the front as the alleged mouthpiece of down-trodden labor, indorsed Most and his methods, and quoted from a pamphlet written by Capt. W. P. Black, the recent Democratic candidate for Congressman in the Third Illinois District, in which the latter defended the assassination of the late Czar. Most delivered a red-hot Communistic talk, and glorified the cut-throats who destroyed Paris in 1871. He declared the doctrine of universal confiscation of landed property, and evolved the usual cheap-clap-trap about the land being free for all.

THOMAS KERR, a typical Arizona pioneer, stepped promiscuously, as it were, into a saloon in Pioneer City to celebrate Christmas. Mr. William Hartley was standing at the bar engaged in the native pastime of taking a drink. For some reason undefined Mr. Kerr objected to the proceedings of Hartley, and without any unnecessary waste of time shot him dead. A trial, described "as informal," was had before a jury of twelve businessmen of the town, and at the conclusion Mr. Kerr asked an hour's time in which to arrange his subsidiary affairs. This modest request was granted. Mr. Kerr wrote to his mother, assimilated several drinks furnished him at the expense of the jury, incidentally confessed the murder of several men, and was then strung up to a sycamore tree. The first hanging not proving satisfactory to all concerned, he was let down, and improved the opportunity by requesting that he might be allowed to take off his boots, as he had a repugnance to dying with them on. The modest demand was accorded, and Mr. Kerr swung in his stocking-feet until morning.

SPEAKING of the footpads and sluggers who are knocking down and robbing people every night and the statement of the Mayor of the city that when he travels on foot at night he carries an open knife concealed in his sleeve "to stab any workingman out of a job" who may assail him, the *Journal* asks:

> Why does the Mayor not revoke the licenses of the low doggeries which shelter these "slingers and robbers? These cheap saloons and the open-all-night lunch-rooms are the dens of iniquity where these social outcasts most do congregate, and the first step in the way of reform is to break them up and close them up.

Does not the *Journal* know that these dago-shops and thieves' resorts are recruiting stations for the Mayor's party, and that he is largely indebted to these "dens of iniquity" for the office he holds? How can he be expected to throw down the ladder on which he climbed into the Mayor's office? What would become of him, politically, if he went back on these supporters and friends? The slugging and highway robbery will go on increasing, and the dens that furnish the thugs shelter and liquor will multiply just so long as the criminal classes are able to keep hizzoner in the Mayoralty.

THE County Board at its meeting yesterday began the work of removing capable and efficient employés of the Republican political faith to make room for Democrats. Dr. Woodworth, who has for three years had charge of the county poor on the North Side, was shelved by an 8 to 7 vote, although nobody insinuated anything against him. It looks as if the deal which resulted in the selection of an untried and unknown Democrat as Chairman in consideration of his appointment of a renegade Republican to the Chairmanship of a much-desired committee was to be carried out in its entirety. Of course the Democrats are entitled to the use of what they have bought, but good citizens generally will regret the possible results of a not-too-reputable trade which shall turn out good and proven public servants who have the misfortune to be Republicans in order to make places for the hungry horde of Democrats. Judging of the future by the past the heterogeneous combination which now controls the board may be relied on to revolutionize the county offices, without regard to the public interest and in defiance of public opinion.

THE combination just made by the merchants of St. Louis, who have formed a freight bureau to resist unjust discriminations by the railroads, shows how railroad extortions and favoritisms are hurting the mercantile community. It is an attempt to set up a defensive combination against an aggressive one. How much can be done in this way by the victims of these corporations to maintain their rights experience alone can tell. THE TRIBUNE urged the merchants of Chicago to try something of the kind a few years ago, but for the lack of a leader nothing was done. New York has such an association in the Board of Trade and Transportation, but it has not succeeded in making the railroad men mend their ways to any appreciable extent. The San Francisco merchants, who need help from some source more than any others in the country, do not dare to move for fear of extermination. The difficulty in the way of making these combinations successful is that the great merchants will not join them, as they are the ones who get the special rates to be reformed, and the little fellows have not the courage or the power to make themselves formidable. It is pretty safe to say that the great reform which will reduce the railroads from sovereigns to citizens will not be led by a mercenant.

TARIFF "reform" is making rapid progress backwards. In our present exorbitant tariff the duties on steel ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs are 45 per cent ad valorem. This rate the Tariff-Reform Commission propose to change to a specific duty of two cents a pound, and the free-tobacco and cheap-whisky Ways and Means Committee have approved their robber recommendation. What this means is simply that the duties on these indispensable materials for American manufacturers are to be increased to the following outrageous figures:

On steel ingots, 222 per cent.
On steel blooms, 204 per cent.
On steel slabs, 204 per cent.
On steel billets, 153 per cent.

The country has about abandoned all hope of tariff reform from either party in this Congress, and its chief interest in the proceedings at Washington has become a languid wonder how far the Republicans, assisted by the Pennsylvania, New England, New Jersey, and Louisiana Democrats, and Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, will think it wise to go in their defiance of public opinion. Any curious person who cares to see how cyclones are made should keep his eye on Pig-Iron Kelley and his Committee of the Ways and Means of How Not to Do It. They are brewing one which, when it sweeps through the political world, will make Prof. Wiggins, who is getting up the great storm for next March, green with envy.

ACCORDING to a cable report from Ireland, Westgate, the self-confessed participant in the Phœnix Park murders, has been discharged from custody, the legal representative of the Government having stated that he was satisfied Westgate was a liar and never had anything to do with the killing of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The facts are that Westgate, an ordinary seaman, sailed from an Irish port on the day of the murder in a vessel bound for a South American port. Arrived at his destination he found himself without employment and destitute, and the bright idea occurred to him of getting return transportation at the expense of the British Government. He accordingly sought out the British Consul and confided to that functionary a harrowing story as to his complicity in the political assassinations referred to, substantiating the same by dates and figures. By this means he secured a return passage to England with food, clothing, etc., at Government expense. On the home voyage he played the fool or madman with much success, but just so soon as he reached Ireland his story changed. He denied his confession, and affirmed that he never had any connection with any conspirators. No doubt the final story was true, and the authorities recognized it as such, especially as it was shown that Westgate could not have been in Dublin at the time of the murder and have sailed from a seaport many miles away on the same evening.

## STATE POWER TO TAX CORPORATIONS.

Last summer we published the fact that the Southern Pacific Railroad of California had filed a bill before the United States Circuit Court or that State in which that company alleged that it was by the Constitution of the State unjustly denied and deprived of certain rights and equalities to which it was entitled under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Subsequently, the Circuit Court of California sustained the claim of the railroad company, Justice Field and Justice Sawyer both agreeing but each giving a separate opinion. The case has been brought to the Supreme Court of the United States, and last week was partially argued before that court. Mr. Roscoe Conkling is one of the counsel for the railroad company.

The case arises under the Constitution of the State of California and under a section which was copied to some extent from a similar clause in the revenue article of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

The Constitution of California provides (as does that of Illinois) for the taxation of all property in the State by a valuation to be made thereof by officers appointed under law for that purpose. Ordinarily, this process of ascertaining the proper valuation of all taxable property is the work of Assessors elected in the various counties and townships. But the Legislature of the State has divided this business. It has created a State Board of Equalization of Taxes, and to this State board it has committed the exclusive work of ascertaining the valuation for taxable purposes of the capital stock, franchise, and some other descriptions of the real and personal property of the railroad and other private corporations owning property within the State. In all these particulars the law of California is substantially the same as in Illinois.

The law of California also contains a provision that in the assessment or valuation of property belonging to persons whose credits are included in the list of taxables the holder may deduct therefrom an amount equal to his debts. In the case where real estate is mortgaged, the law provides that the Assessors shall assess the fee of the land to its owner to the value of the interest he holds therein, and assess the value of the mortgage to the holder of the mortgage. In the distribution of the powers and duties between the Assessors and the State board there is no provision made for any offset of debts or mortgages of corporations against the taxable valuation of property.

The complaint of the railroad company is that the State in permitting a private citizen to offset on the valuation of his property for taxes any indebtedness he may owe, and denying the same privilege to a railroad corporation, violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which reads as follows:

> All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or the immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The theory of Mr. Conkling is that corporations stand in relation to the law in the exact condition that citizens do; that in the matter of taxation they are legally individuals, to be treated as individuals, subject to all the penalties of individuals, and entitled to all the privileges and exemptions which individuals may claim. Of course this sets aside as prohibited all State laws and constitutions which provide any different mode of assessing corporate property, and insists that the real and personal property of railroad and other corporations shall be valued, taxed, and otherwise regarded as is the property of private individuals, and that being incorporated companies, having chartered rights and privileges, these rights and privileges are exempt from the power, control, and interference of any State Constitution or law.

The laws of nearly all the States of the Union provide separate means for the valuation of the property of corporations, for assessing taxes and for collecting the same, and for the distribution of the proceeds of these taxes. We do not understand that where taxes are levied upon corporate property according to its valuation any other or higher rate of tax is ever imposed than on private property, but the State has always exercised the power to provide for ascertaining the taxable value of property, and that this may be by one mode in the case of one class of property, and by other modes in respect to other classes of property. In California the State gives the private taxpayer the right of offsetting his debts against the valuation upon his credits. That is the law in this State. In California a man owning mortgaged land may have the value of the mortgage deducted from the taxable value of the land, the amount of the mortgage being taxed against the mortgagee. In this State no such allowance is permitted, but, theoretically, the mortgage is also taxed.

In a case in this State some years ago the execution of the State law was resisted because the State provided for the assessment and valuation of railroad property by a board of officers wholly separate and distinct from the officers appointed to assess and value the property of all citizens and persons in the State. In fact, the State treated railroad corporations and their property for revenue purposes under wholly different laws and by different forms of procedure. Under the laws of this State no corporation was permitted to offset any mortgage or other debt against the returned taxable value of any part of its property. The Supreme Court of Illinois decided, however, that the State of Illinois had the power to have railroad property assessed and valued by one corps of officers, and the property of individuals assessed by another board of officers, and the court decided also that the power of the State over the property subject to taxation in the State was complete, absolute, and exclusive. This case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and was there elaborately argued, and, though the railroad company then contended, as Mr. Conkling does now, that corporations were to be recognized before the law as citizens, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the power of the State to treat them as it had always done, as corporations, and as such subject to the laws of the State relating to them.

The Fourteenth Amendment was designed, as its language clearly specifies, to relate exclusively to the personal rights of individuals. It declared who were citizens of the United States, thus disposing forever of all question as to the birthright of the enfranchised Africans. The amendment never contemplated such a thing as stripping the States or the General Government of all power to regulate, control, or govern the artificial creations known as corporations within their limits. That is a posthumous idea of Mr. Conkling.

## BAMBOOZLING THE WORKINGMAN.

It is not for themselves but for their working-people that the protectionist Congressmen, manufacturers, and lobbyists tell us and them that they want protection. Philanthropic capitalists and politicians will toil for months in Washington to save their employés from the pauper competition of Europe. Beyond a doubt a majority of the laboring classes have come to believe that the high tariff is a benefit to them. In the campaign of 1880 in Ohio they were rallied to the polls with the cry, "Vote for protection and high wages." They turned out in Chicago in an immense procession, displaying all kinds of fantastic mottoes about "British Gold," "Pauper Labor," and the like.

It is the old story. The masses do the fighting, but it is the calculating few who seize the prizes. If the employés of the protectionists realized the promised benefits of wages high enough to support them and their families in good American style why did they plunge into the gigantic strike at Pittsburg last year? They said other prices had risen so that their pay was no longer enough to keep their families in comfort. The masters who are so solicitous at Washington that the American laborer should have ample wages showed another face at Pittsburg. They refused to make any advance. Those strikes cost the working classes—according to a careful calculation made at the time—not less than $10,000,000. That is, after twenty years of protection, they were so badly off that they spent the savings of years, and braved starvation itself, in a vain struggle to get living wages.

This year it is the employers who strike. The iron business has become dull, and the manufacturers, intent upon saving the enormous profits of the past years of plenty, promptly throw the burden of bad times upon their workingmen. They have locked them out all over the country by an apparently concerted movement. Instead of keeping their mills going out of the proceeds of their recent prosperity they have universally shut down and informed their employés that nothing but a reduction of wages will enable them to resume.

Congressman Hewitt has publicly stated that the steel-rail mill in which he is a stockholder made last year 79 per cent clear profit. This is a fair sample of the enormous profits to which the tariff for the "protection of labor" has helped that branch of the iron and steel industry. But do the manufacturers allow labor to participate in these gains to the extent of a single dollar if they can help it? Their workingmen can answer that question out of their experience in the last two years.

Last year when the iron and rail mills were making fortunes for their owners the laborers were refused point blank any advance in wages, although they pleaded that it was needed to make ends meet. This year, the moment the trade falls off, the workingman is discharged, and informed that he cannot come back until times are better, and that when he does return it must be at lower wages. If in the meantime free trade in immigration, which no protectionist manufacturer would allow to be interfered with, brings cheaper labor to the mill, it will be employed. This is the way the high tariffites "protect" American labor. They refuse to put up wages when their profits are going up at the rate of 79 per cent a year, they cut down wages the moment their profits decline, and in good times and bad they import all the "pauper" labor they can get to compete with their American hands. How long will it take their pets to see through this trickery?

## THE PANAMA-CANAL FRAUD.

One after another, and in rapid succession, the French people have been made the victims of swindling speculative schemes which have wrecked private fortunes and collapsed public financial institutions. Still another crash is impending upon an immense scale, the character of which is exposed in a letter from Dr. Johnson, an American physician resident in Paris and a delegate to the Paris Canal Congress of 1879, written to Admiral Ammen. This letter contains the details of the manner in which the De Lesseps ring placed the Panama-Canal loan in France and the absolute swindling, fraud, and misstatements by which the French people were induced to subscribe to an enterprise which can never be finished, or, even if finished, could never be made practical, as any one acquainted with the formation and natural surroundings of the isthmus knows well enough.

Dr. Johnson exposes very clearly the manner in which the stock was first placed. A certain amount of it, called "founders' stock" (it might now be called foundered stock), was issued upon which dividends were guaranteed whether any other stock ever paid a dividend. Taking a portion of the subscriptions De Lesseps went to Panama, remained there a few weeks, then returned to Paris, and declared that the work would not cost nearly as much as was first estimated, that the country was delightfully healthy, and that the President of the United States had given favorable countenance to the scheme. These false reports were spread abroad industriously. With a portion of the money received from the subscriptions to the founders' stock thirty of the French newspapers were bought up and the scheme was puffed until all Paris got wild over the Panama Canal and the avenues it opened up for personal enrichment. When the message of President Hayes arrived in Paris taking strong grounds against the scheme, it was not printed in these papers, but the company issued handbills setting forth that he had approved it. This aroused fresh enthusiasm. Shortly afterwards the company sprung another trick upon the Parisians by announcing that Thompson, then Secretary of the Navy, had accepted the office of President of the American section of the company, which was false, as he did not take the position until he had resigned his office in the Cabinet. By such means as these the De Lesseps ring duped Frenchmen into subscribing and aroused a perfect furor.

Everything went swimmingly. Every one wanted some of the stock. Money poured in and the stockholders held on to their certificates, sure that they were the evidences and titles to fortune. After a time, however, the stock failed to appreciate in value. It stood still and then began to decline, and is still declining, until at last the popular confidence has begun to give way. There are good reasons for this, and Dr. Johnson points some of them out. De Lesseps' first operation was the purchase of the Panama Railroad, a strip of but sixty miles, from the late Trenor W. Park, for 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000), and it is now only too well known that the road will be perfectly useless even if the canal is finished. Again, De Lesseps had said nothing was to be feared from earthquakes, and yet there has been an earthquake recently, and any day another may come that will ruin the work. Again, the Parisians have found that the canal has not yet been located in all its parts. Again, a second syndicate was recently formed to buy up all the shares that were offered in the market so as to force confidence, but the sudden resignation of one of its members as soon as he knew of the real state of affairs knocked the bottom out of that scheme. Again, the most of the first money called for has been already spent, and another sum of 750,000,000 francs is to be asked for soon, and De Lesseps has been known to say in private that the canal will cost at least 1,500,000,000 francs, or 980,000,000 francs more than he fixed originally as the cost. Again, the Colombian Government has claimed half the money paid for the Panama Railroad. And so we might go on with the "agains," but these are sufficient to show why the French stockholders are depressed, melancholy, and sick of their venture, and why stock is rapidly declining.

It is evident that the company itself is perfectly aware of the impending crash, for, as Dr. Johnson shows in his letter, it is already preparing to hedge against the indignation of its stockholders. It will declare that the hostility of the American people and their Government is the cause of the failure and demand of the French Government to interfere and settle the difficulty. When this time comes, our Government should have the proofs of the fraudulent character of the scheme in readiness, and should meet any demand made upon it promptly, without any diplomatic delays, and in a manner that will convince the French Government it does not propose to be held responsible. That the crash will come there is no room for doubt. The Panama Canal will never be finished, for it is based upon fraud from the very outset. There is but one route that is available, and that is the Nicaragua route, as originally proposed by Admiral Aulmen, and if ever the Atlantic and Pacific are connected by a canal, it will be by the Nicaragua, built by Americans and indorsed by their Government. Meanwhile the Government should place itself in readiness to meet the French protests and to settle at once the question of responsibility. The disaster must not be allowed to lie at our door.

## GEN. GRANT'S RETIREMENT.

The New York *Tribune*, in the matter of the proposed retirement of Gen. Grant, says:

> There is a bill on the calendar of the House proposing to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army with the same rank that he would have held had he not been called from the military service to the office of President. The Senate passed the bill at the last session, and we trust that the House on reassembling after the holidays will concur in its enactment promptly, cordially, and, if it were possible, we would fain say unanimously.
>
> Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the wisdom or unwisdom of his course as President, all men of all parties will agree that during the War Gen. Grant rendered to his country services of inestimable value—services deserving every honorable recognition from the Government of the Union he aided so greatly in saving. In the opinion of the generation now living, and in the judgment of impartial history yet to be written, he men attained a rank of merit for peculiarly above and beyond that of a great host of heroic commanders who battled against the Rebellion. Of these, Thomas and Meade sleep in honored graves; Sherman is alone to go on the retired list with the full rank and pay of General; Sheridan will in a short time assume command of the army with the rank of Lieutenant-General, which is to be his for life. It is not altogether a pleasant thought that the man who came out of the War conspicuous above all others for his military skill, for his services, and his renown, should be left in the afternoon and evening of his life unrecognized on the rolls of the army he did so much to immortalize.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE heartily concurs in the above recommendation, which is in a line with what has been advocated in its columns many times. Congress has been too slow in this matter. It was due to Gen. Grant as a soldier and to his distinguished services to the country that this mark of distinction should have been conferred upon him before this time, and now that the bill is on the House calendar it should be passed without any delay. So far as Republicans are concerned there will be no difference of opinion between Stalwarts and anti-Stalwarts, however much they may disagree on other things. They will agree that this honor is due to the General in consideration of his great military skill, persistence, courage, and hopefulness in the time of the country's peril. The prompt passage of the bill is not only a matter of justice in placing him again in his proper relation to the army which he led to victory, but will be a proof that this country is not ungrateful to those who rescued her from danger. Let the bill pass.

## COST OF MODERN WARS.

The expense of reducing the fellahs of the Nile to the rank in fact if not in name of British subjects appears to have been much exaggerated. It is now stated by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that it will not be more than $22,500,000 in full. Sir Garnet Wolseley drove Arabi Boy out of Constantinople and into the shadow of a British jury box for just about the sum the Government had announced in advance that it would take—a feat in figuring which gives the Gladstone Ministry a chance to crow over their Jingo predecessors with their Zulu and Afghanistan deficits. This whole sum of $22,500,000 will be added to the Egyptian debt as a sort of fee the fellaheen must pay for admission into the benefits of British rule.

We have lately had some wars in this country that have not cost much, if any, less than the English annexation of the Sphinx and the Pyramids. Just what the trunk-line war of a few months ago and the railroad war recently closed in the Northwest did cost, the public is not likely ever to know in exact figures. Very few of the stockholders of the corporations involved will be able to find out what it cost them. This is the secret of the trustees who manage the trusts for what they can make out of them. Still, some figures lately published throw a little light on this dark subject.

In the annual report now published of the New York Central's operations for the year ending with September last, which covers the period of the trunk-line war, freight earnings alone are shown to have decreased over $3,000,000. At the same time the bonded debt was swelled $5,000,000. Such an increase of the debt of a road that has bought no new lines and built none illustrates the eccentricities of American railroad management, especially as but $2,700,000 have been spent for equipment and the like. It is easy to see that the railroad war cost the stockholders of the New York Central a good many millions of dollars. And no one will be so verdant as to dream that the Vanderbilt managers are out of pocket one cent on account of it.

But this road is only one-half the Vanderbilt system connecting Chicago and New York and participating in this destructive contest. Beside that system there were four other "trunk lines" in the fight. A statement issued last week by Commissioner Fink showing the trunk-line movement of freight eastward from Chicago for the last four years, with the rates charged, gives some of the data needed for an approximate estimate of the volume of their war budget. During the hostilities monthly earnings, which had previously run as high as $2,323,818, fell away to $475,195 in one month. In four months of peace these roads earned $7,226,791 for carrying the same amount of tonnage which in time of war was transported for $3,410,916. The total losses of the belligerents were, according to the statistics of their business, not less than $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

These figures take no account of the greatest sufferers, the business men, whose operations and calculations were thrown into ruinous disorder by the fluctuations in rates and the derangement of their markets.

Who was the Sir Garnet Wolseley and who the Arabi Bey of this campaign has never appeared, for the combatants were glad to stop and call it all a drawn battle. But it has never been the least doubtful who were the fellaheen that here, as in Egypt, will have to pay all the bills. We—"you, and I, and all of us"—we are the fellaheen on whom the burden will fall. The pool has reformed and is closer than before. A new road—the Nickel-Plate—will soon be admitted to it, and rates must be kept up still or than ever to pay interest and dividends on six roads instead of five and to make good the losses of the war that are now concealed in the intricacies of construction accounts and other devices of railroad bookkeeping.

## OSCAR BUNKOED.

Oscar Wilde, the apostle of the lily and the dado, has been bunkoed! The details of the affair are few but painful. He was picked up on Broadway by pseudo Englishmen, who professed themselves admirers of the sunflower and the stork, were apt in posing, and were of course old but forgotten acquaintances in England. They ingratiated themselves into Oscar's favor and so grew upon him that soon their companionship became a very symphony of delight to him. At last they wheedled him into a brilliant and festive hall of pleasure. He indulged in a little game, purely esthetic at first, and eventually so wildly entrancing that he went in deeper and deeper until he had lost all his available money and at last drew a check upon his banker for $1,200, part of the proceeds of his recent lectures to lorn, lank maidens with clinging gowns. He finally, in unesthetic language, tumbled to the little game, shot out of the gilded halls hatless, and with his long hair streaming to the winds and his long coat-tails flying so horizontally that two of his English friends declared they could have played a game of seven-up on them he made for his banker to stop payment on the check.

Oscar Wilde is not the only distinguished person who has fallen into the toils of the wily bunko man. He has a companion in Charles Francis Adams, but then C. F. A. has grown old and childish and was out of sight of his guardians when he was towed unwittingly into the bunko steerer's den. There was good excuse in his case. But what excuse can be made for Oscar, who has set himself up as an oracle of instruction for the American people? He found everything wrong in this blarsted country as soon as he arrived, and he at once took us under his patronage, and in private and in public lost no opportunity in correcting our manifold faults. He has shown the young women how to dress, and walk, and talk, and in the process has reduced some of them to a condition not far removed from lunacy. He has shown manufacturer women how to decorate their rooms with symphonies of color and soulful arabesques of design, how to set forth their tables so that guests may sup on the sight of a lily, and fill their stomachs with contemplation and other fodder as unsubstantial as the east wind. He has taught men how to build houses, and stores, and churches, and halls, and how to paint them. He has corrected all our artistic notions and adapted our canons to the bases of the lily and the sunflower. He has exposed the faults of the theatre, of the opera, and of fashion. He has corrected our poetry and our prose. He has indicated the weak spots in our form of government. He has shown up the Atlantic Ocean as a fraud, Niagara as a mere plunge of waters with no soul in them, and the Rocky Mountains as wanting in that harmony of outline which invests elevations with a ravishingly esthetic ensemble.

It is a little pathetic that this apostle of the beautiful, who has set himself up as the mentor of the American people, and has sought to shed the light of his theories and canons upon their ignorance, should himself have been so ignorant as to allow himself to be captured by the bunko steerer, and to be seduced from the paths where the lilies grow and sunflowers blow, and only the ravishingly beautiful spreads itself out in constantly-shifting symphonies into the den of gilded allurements. Of what use or value are all his theories of the good, the true, and the beautiful if they cannot preserve him from the temptations of the bunko man, who is neither good, true, nor beautiful? With all his knowledge, Oscar hereafter should only trust himself among the lorn, lank maids with the clinging gowns, and content himself with their admiration and worship. They will not deceive him. Let him hug his mantelpiece and pose in rapt attitudes, while the medieval maidens hover about him and contemplate the symphonic sunflower. There is safety for him with them. While we sympathize with him in the loss of his money, we cannot but regard the chuckling satisfaction of Teddy, the Kid, as he relates to his companions how he took in "the hesthetic cove, you know," with something like a feeling of personal revenge, as we recall the manner in which the victim has held Americans up as ignoramuses.

NEW YORK *Times:* The immigration of California millionaires to New York is a notable feature in the social life of this country during the last few years. Mr. Keene led off; then came Mr. D. O. Mills, and now Messrs. Stanford and Crocker have followed suit, and Nob Hill is deserted. This is not to be wondered at. San Francisco is a wonderful city, and for its size has made a power of noise in the world, but, like its similarly created auriferous sister, Melbourne, it is scarcely the place to spend an income of $2,500,000 a year. The Australian magnates, with very rare exceptions, still go "home." There is Sir Samuel Wilson, renting Lord Beaconsfield's Hughenden, and occupying in town the splendid corner house in Grosvenor square, built by the late Earl of Crawford. Millionaires (still more Mrs. and the Misses Millionaire) want some one to vie with. Imbued with a spirit of emulation, they sigh for fresh fields to conquer. As for Mrs. Mackay, she does not seem to be content with anything out of sight of the Arc de Triomphe, while the hospitalities of "Jones of Nevada" find liberal expression in the Capital. Already new palaces in Fifth avenue are presaged. The palatial splendors of a Vanderbilt are altered to give sleepless nights to a Mills, while Mr. Stanford, accustomed to the ample elbow room of Nob Hill, complains that the cast-off mansion he occupies for the winter of the arbiter of New York Central—a most comfortable abode—which, we suppose, the former occupant and his wife oftentimes, amid their new-found splendor, look back upon with regret, is "quite too awfully" cramped and narrow, and so, perhaps, a Stanford house (built, we fondly hope, by an architect who will know how to make it an ornament to the town, which sadly needs such ornament) may arise before long. The two cities which are in the future likely to gain most by the development of the West are New York and Washington. These bid fair to become the great wintering centres of the wealthiest in the country. Washington cannot offer the musical and theatrical advantages of New York, but is unsurpassed in this country in the human materials for an agreeable dinner party. The elements there are so varied—diplomats, statesmen, eminent lawyers, soldiers, civil-service men. "In New York," Charles Astor Bristed—than whom none knew better what good company is—used to say, "they run after a lion because a lion is more or less of a rarity; we don't run after them at Washington because we are so used to them," and we made his winter home there, New-Yorker though he was, because the society was so unique and interesting.

THE department estimates for the appropriation bills of the present session of Congress, now in course of preparation for the House of Representatives, are in amount as follows:

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|---|---|
| For pensions | $101,575,000 |
| For fortifications | 1,000,000 |
| Navy | 23,491,078 |
| Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses | 21,810,170 |
| Sundry civil expenditures | 34,181,356 |
| District of Columbia | 573,149 |

The pension expenditure has been increased out of all proportion by the claim agent fraud called the "Arrears bill," granting additional pensions since their muster out of the army, although they had not considered their health sufficiently injured to apply for a pension until last year, and they only applied then because they were tempted to it by a $2,000 bribe. Gen. Grant tells the naked truth when he says that most of these "arrears" applicants are physically as good as if the rebellion war had never been fought. There is no doubt of the truth of that remark, and it is the putting on the rolls of tens of thousands of these uninjured frauds that has swollen the pension appropriation to such a frightful size.

THE introduction of railroads and Yankee enterprise into Mexico is drawing the attention of the outside world to the easy-going, jog-trot sort of life that is lived there. It is a land where the sewing-machine, the telephone, and the book-agent are as yet unknown, except in rarely-favored localities. As an illustration of the quaint yet exasperating backwardness of the people, the following incident is related as having recently happened: A railroad official in the State of Chihuahua advertised for a number of railroad ties. Among those who responded to the demand was an enterprising Mexican who expressed his ability to supply these articles. "How many can you supply?" asked the railroad magnate. "Excellenza can have as many as he will," replied the Mexican with an expressive shrug. "Well, if we should want 500 ties, what would they cost us?" After some complicated figuring and much pantomime the Mexican announced that he could supply that number at the rate of 50 cents apiece. "And suppose we should want 5,000?" inquired the official. "Ah! Madonna! that is a large order," answered the native; "I must charge at least 75 cents apiece." He was then laughingly asked what price he would deliver 500,000 for. And after more pantomimic calculations he solemnly announced that for such a tremendous order as that he would have to charge at least $2.50 apiece for the ties. The railway official has concluded that, notwithstanding all his limitations, he would rather deal with a Connecticut Yankee.

THE Legislature of South Carolina is considering a Railroad Commission bill which, if enacted into a law, will place the roads under very stringent regulations. The bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, who will have power to fix the charges for freight and passenger traffic and to make rules and regulations for the government of the railroads. They are also given power to investigate the books of the different companies and to compel them to obey the orders of the commission. The bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, but there are some slight differences between the two Houses which will doubtless be compromised. The measure is probably the most stringent one of its character passed by any State Legislature, and predictions are plenty that it will fall when put to a practical test.

ALTHOUGH the Duke of Hamilton is the premier Duke of Scotland, and is, in fact, fourth (his patronymic being Douglas, and he only a Hamilton in the female line), the Hamilton family, now entirely identified with Scotland, is not of Scotch origin. Burton, in his "Description of Leicestershire," 1622, one of the oldest of complete county histories, says: "Hamilton is in the Parish of Barkby, in the Hundred of Gocote, and had a chapell within it. In this town was the seat of the ancient family of Hamilton." Remains of the old hall may yet be traced. The Duke of Abercorn is head of the house, the Duke of Hamilton representing the elder female line. Few families have increased and multiplied more.

THE Hon. Lot Morrill, Collector at Portland, Me., is surprising his doctors by showing marked improvement in health. He has been able to eat with a relish and digest some solid food, and has regained a little strength. His friends are much encouraged and look for his complete restoration.

MR. MATHIAS MASON, who established the first blacksmith shop in Chicago, in 1833, and who was subsequently for many years a resident of Lake County, Illinois, died at Sutherland, Ia., last week, aged 82.

TABOR, the Colorado millionaire, set aside his

# FOREIGN.

### Discharge of Westgate, the Self-Accused Phœnix Park Murderer.

### Departure for Ceylon of Arabi and Other Egyptian Conspirators.

### De Cassagnac Censured by the President of the French Chamber.

### Count Andrassy to Re-enter the Austrian Cabinet—The Emperor Denounced in Italy.

### Termination of Peace Negotiations Between Chili and Bolivia—Lay's Torpedo Rejected by Turkey.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

SUSPECTED PERSONS SEARCHED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—On an average 100 persons are searched nightly here under the curfew clause of the Repression act.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

Westgate was arraigned in the police court today and discharged, Murphy, the Crown counsel, stating that the authorities were satisfied that he could have had nothing to do with the murders in Phœnix Park.

FIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The two upper floors of William Whiteley's furniture store burned out last night. The damage is very great. The establishment is one of the largest in London. Twenty-five engines were engaged in subduing the flames. A detached six-story warehouse belonging to Whiteley also burned.

Whitely's loss was £20,000.

## EGYPT.

THE BANISHED CONSPIRATORS.

CAIRO, Dec. 26.—Arabi, Toulba, Abdelal, Mahmoud Fehmy, Ali Fehmy, Yakoub Sami, and Mahmoud Sami, condemned to exile in Ceylon, were accompanied to Suez by Mark Napier, one of the counsel who defended them. Emin Bey, El Shemsy, and eleven others will be placed under surveillance, and must not quit their estates. They will be placed under heavy bail for the faithful observance of this injunction. Hassan Moussa, El Akkad, and Ali Roubi will be banished to Massowah for twenty years. Three others will be banished to Suakim or Kossevi for shorter terms, and twenty others, including Kadir Kadr and Refaat Bey, will be banished also.

BANISHMENT OF ARABI—WHAT THE EGYPTIANS THINK OF IT—ARABI PLEASED WITH THE PLACE.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 10.—Public opinion has been represented to me as so excited at the result of Arabi's trial that it seemed worth while to endeavor to ascertain the truth on the spot. Among the natives extraordinary differences of opinion appear to prevail. By the more educated classes, including even those who were the most active sympathizers with Arabi, indignation is openly expressed at what is deemed the leniency of the sentence, and reference is freely made to the fate of those men who were executed on the square for crimes of which it is maintained that Arabi was the accomplice, if not the instigator. A somewhat lower class declare openly that England dare not punish Arabi: just as this assertion was often made prior to the war, they naturally indulge very much in the "told-you-so" argument.

On the other hand, the lowest classes openly express their satisfaction at what they call the acquittal, and I am told that a crowd, which was celebrating the event with tom-toms, had to be dispersed. It is not difficult to explain this feeling of the lowest classes, who have been large gainers by recent events, and who are notoriously living on the proceeds of plunder.

As regards the European colony, the feeling is undoubtedly stronger than in any other part of Europe. Nor is this difficult to explain—without supposing them to be more sanguinary than other colonists. It is easy in London, or even in Cario, to assume that attitude of absolute impartiality which ought to prevail. But Alexandria stands in ruins, and perhaps there is hardly a single European resident there who has not to deplore the loss of one personal friend or relative, the victim of circumstances of which, whether Arabi was patriot or rebel, he was undoubtedly the indirect cause. To realize

FEELING OF THE ALEXANDRIANS,

and to judge it with the impartiality so freely recommended to them, we might imagine that a Fenian outbreak had destroyed all London, west of Regent street, caused the death of 1,300 of the principal inhabitants, and left destitute 20,000 more, to live on the charity of the remainder. The feeling of Londoners towards even the purest-minded Irish patriot would not differ greatly from that of the Alexandrians in their present circumstances. If, in addition, we imagine that British residents abroad, instead of expressing sympathy with the unhappy victims of these events, should confine their sympathies and subscriptions to securing the defense of the Irish patriot, and offer to starved-out artisans nothing but the reproach that, as avaricious bondholders, they had only met their deserts, we shall be able to realize the feeling of the Alexandrian public as regards the justice of humanitarian British public opinion.

THE GENDARMERIE.

CAIRO, Dec. 11.—The force of gendarmerie now consists of 3,000 men under arms. They were all inspected by the Minister of War this morning. Baker Pasha has handed in the gendarmerie budget, amounting roughly to £180,000, for a force of 4,000. Difficulty is already experienced in finding competent officers, and this will increase if such men are also required for the army. The expense of gendarmerie, army of occupation, and native army will be a serious charge on Egypt; and it is hoped that the last may be for the present dispensed with.

Mr. Broadley had a prolonged interview with Arabi today and communicated to him that Ceylon was chosen as the place of exile, on parole, of himself and his six companions. Arabi expressed his satisfaction; adding that it was doing him much honor to send him to the last resting place of our common father Adam when driven from Paradise. The Moslem tradition states that Adam was exiled to Ceylon and Eve to Jeddah.

Mahmoud Fehmy and Yacoub Sami, the real organizers of such military resistance as there was in the late war, appeared before the court-martial this morning at 9, and pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion. Sentences were passed; and commuted at 3 this afternoon.

Some surprise having been expressed that in each case the commutation has followed immediately on the sentence, it may be mentioned that the Egyptian court cannot pronounce a sentence of death until it has been approved by the Khedive. Had the Khedive approved the sentence, and withheld the commutation for some days, the agitation among Arabi's friends might have made his Highness' clemency seem to be the result of pressure.

Ismail Pasha Eyoub has been offered the Ministry of the Interior, and will probably accept that office; although the rumor that he has done so is premature.

A FRENCH GROWL AT THE BRITISH ABOUT EGYPT.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The *Republique Française*, Gambetta's paper, declaring that if the condominium is at an end each party recovers his liberty of action, says:

We shall not go to war with England because of her seeking to appropriate the share of influence in Egypt which belongs to us; but we shall endeavor to preserve it by what may seem the fittest means. There can no longer, therefore, be any question of an Anglo-French understanding. The British Government deems itself empowered to pursue a purely selfish and national policy, to the detriment of French interests. We shall use the liberty given us for the purpose of safeguarding them to the best of our power.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—In the absence of authentic news about the negotiations between England and France, many rumors are flying about. Thus there is a statement that France has gained over Russia to support her in asking for the meeting of a conference upon Egyptian affairs. Even if this proposal really has been made by France—which is, however, rather doubtful—the conviction here is that it has certainly not been accepted by Russia. The latter is going more faithfully than ever hand in hand with the other Powers. The old announcement that France has really refused the English proposals about the Presidency of the Public Debt Commission is also received with suspicion; and the correction of it, coming from Paris, to the effect that the refusal has only been communicated officiously, and not officially, is held to justify existing doubts.

There is an impression here that it is not likely that a final resolution will be come to upon the Egyptian question before the Madagascar question shall have been settled. Although this new question has arisen incidentally, there is a certain connection between it and the Egyptian difficulty, since in both the question turns upon the maintenance and, if possible, the increase of French influence in a foreign country.

## FRANCE.

ENCOURAGING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted the bill granting subventions to public schools, after an animated debate. During the discussion De Cassagnac was called to order and subsequently formally censured by the President of the Chamber.

A DUELIST ACQUITTED.

Dichard and his seconds in the duel with Massas, editor of the *Petit Caporal*, have been acquitted of blame for the killing of Massas.

THE CONGO EXPEDITION.

Henri Rochefort's son is authorized to accompany De Brazza to the Congo country.

## AUSTRIA.

ANDRASSY TO BE CALLED TO THE CABINET.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—Count Andrassy has had a long interview with the Emperor, which is supposed to imply that he will shortly be again called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARMY CHANGES.

*Vienna Dispatch to London Daily Telegraph.*

The much-talked-of Army Reorganization bill has at last been promulgated. A glance at the enactments it contains proves it to be a simplified system for facilitating mobilization, by keeping the various units in the districts whence they are recruited. The Austrian army can, in virtue of these new military arrangements, be placed on a war footing almost before the news of its mobilization could possibly be transmitted across the frontier. The new organization does not affect the cavalry, and its critics will doubtless be of opinion that the artillery should have undergone a thorough remodeling. The territorial division of the army will now include

FIFTEEN MILITARY DISTRICTS—

namely: Krakau, Vienna, Gratz, Buda-Pesth, Pressburg, Kaschau, Temesvar, Prague, Josefstadt, Brunn, Lemberg, Hermannstadt, Agram, Innsbruck, and Serajevo. Each of these towns will be the headquarters of an army corps. The fifteen commanders of these corps were gazetted yesterday. Three or four of their names will be familiar to your readers. Gen. Philippovich, who commanded a division of the Army of the North in the War of 1866, and afterward further distinguished himself, is commander of the Eighth Corps, headquarters Prague. The Duke of Würtemberg, who largely contributed to the success of the Austrian army in Bosnia, and for three years was Governor of the "occupied territory," will command the Eleventh Corps at Lemberg. Baron Von Kuhn, the *doyen* of Austrian General Officers, who was for six years Minister of War and has written a remarkable work on mountain warfare, is appointed to the Third Corps at Gratz. Baron Kuhn is also known by a brilliant feat of arms in South Tyrol, where he held his own with a handful of men against the superior forces of Garibaldi and Medici. Baron Edelsheim will command the Fourth Corps at Buda-Pesth. This officers name is honorably connected with the Battles of Magenta, Solferino, and Königgratz. The other corps are under command of officers who are little known abroad.

BY A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM

of military decentralization many of the prerogatives formerly belonging to the War Office are now transferred to the district commanders. The military authorities, troops, and all persons in any way connected with the army within the region to which these officers are respectively appointed will be under their immediate jurisdiction, while they themselves will be held directly responsible to the Minister of War. The technical arrangements of a new army organization are not of sufficiently general interest to warrant their publication in your columns. I may mention, however, that the fifteen district commanders of the Austrian army are already in possession of minute instructions that would enable them at a signal from the War Office, without losing a single day, to prepare the troops under their orders for the field. Under the reservation previously made concerning the artillery the new measures for prompt mobilization may be pronounced excellent, both as regards their efficiency and facility of execution. Their promulgation has given rise to fresh rumors of war, but for the present, at all events, I believe these latter to be without foundation. In Viennese military circles, it is true, the conviction has taken root that there will be war in the spring, if not before. But among well-informed persons at Pesth the opinion prevails that peace is secure for at least two years.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ENDED.

PANAMA, Dec. 26.—The peace negotiations between Bolivia and Chili have been broken off.

BOLIVAR'S BIRTHDAY.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Venezuela celebrates the centenary of Bolivar's birthday July 24 next by unveiling a statue of Washington at Caracas and opening the railroad between Laguayra and Caracas.

## TURKEY.

COL. LAY'S TORPEDO REJECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—The Minister of Marine has written Col. Lay that his torpedo has been rejected by the Turkish Government. The Torpedo Commission decided that the nets of the English navy render the Lay and Whitehead torpedoes harmless, but prove no obstruction to the Berdan torpedoes, now manufacturing in the arsenal here.

## GERMANY.

RAISING THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The Government is considering a proposal to raise the license tax on manufactured tobacco, so as to produce a revenue of 93,500,000 marks.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—In the Imperial Parliament yesterday there was a very lively debate on the budget policy of the Government. Prince Bismarck, "to his great regret," was not quite well enough to be present—neuralgic toothache is his only ailment—but several representative members addressed the House. Herr Burchard, State Secretary, began the discussion by declaring in substance that the Government still adhered to most of its economic schemes, and that these could not possibly be realized without fresh indirect taxes of some kind. Herr von Minnigerode, a high Conservative, vindicated the right of the Government to settle the estimates for the two separate and successive years. A very severe castigation was then administered to the Protectionists by Herr Richter (Hagen), the champion of the Progressists. He declaimed against the tax-reform policy of the Chancellor, describing the interdict of American pig-flesh of all kinds as much less of a sanitary than of a protective measure; denounced the electoral tactics of the Government; accused it of scandalous extravagance in building costly officers' quarters at Dresden; and argued that the bringing in of budgets for two years was nothing but a declaration of war against the influence of Parliament, which the nation must meet with defeat.

Precisely the same line of argument was followed by Herr von Bennigsen, representing the National Liberals.

It cannot be doubted that the fate of the "biennial budget" scheme is already sealed, although the discussion of it was adjourned until tomorrow. How Prince Bismarck will accept his defeat remains to be seen.

As already reported to you, it appears that the budget for 1883-'84 is balanced with the sum of 530,124,609 marks, and for the following year with 531,590,890 marks, including loans in the two years of more than 28,500,000 and 19,500,000 respectively for extraordinary expenses. The financial year 1881-'82 yielded a surplus of about 25,000,000, whereof 10,000,000 were carried to account in the budget for the current year, and the rest will be included in the next year's accounts. The customs revenue has been less than anticipated, but still it is on the increase. The current year will probably yield a surplus of nearly 2,500,000, despite the fact that the beet-root tax, from various causes, has fallen off by about 8,000,000. But the Government will, the Minister said, give its serious attention to this subject. The financial prospects of next year, 1883-'84, were, he added, on the whole very favorable. While the expenditure would be increased, the matricular contributions of the Federal States, necessary to establish a balance, would be considerably less than this year, by in fact nearly 4,000,000—a result mainly due to the carrying over of surplus sums from previous years. The railways would contribute more than 3,500,000, and posts and telegraphs 2,250,000. On the other hand, taxes on consumption would show a falling-off of about 2,000,000, and that on beetroot of 3,000,000. Among the items of increased current outlay would be more than 1,333,333 for the army and 220,000 for the navy, while of the extraordinary expenditure the army alone would monopolize 2,269,000 marks.

For 1884-'85, said the Secretary, the budget presented a much more unfavorable picture, mainly in consequence of the accounts for that year being credited with a probable surplus of about two and half millions. But as Parliament will certainly refuse to discuss this second batch of estimates it is needless to consider even their general features.

FAILING HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS.

After traveling all day the Empress returned here last night from Coblentz in a somewhat frail condition, having to be carried in a chair from the train to her carriage. Out of regard to her state of health none of the court—not even the Emperor—were present at the station to receive her. It is expected that on account of her Majesty's failing health the court festivities this winter will be much less brilliant than usual. The celebration of the silver wedding of the Crown Prince, for which great preparations are already being made, promises to be the great event of the season. Several members of the English royal family are expected to be present.

## ITALY.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The *Times'* correspondent at Rome, referring to the demonstrations growing out of the execution at Trieste of Overdank, says the language of the intransigeant press is becoming atrocious. The *Lega Della Democrazia* expresses the hope that the Emperor of Austria will be choked in blood.

## CUBA.

THE SUGAR YIELD.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The Demarara sugar yield is expected to amount to 140,000 hogsheads.

# CRIMINAL NEWS.

### Fatal Shooting at Leadville—The Usual List of Breaches of the Law.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 26.—A shooting affray occurred yesterday evening in a saloon on Harrison avenue, in this city, in which Timothy Breen probably fatally shot Patrick Mooney. The trouble was caused by Mooney slandering Breen's wife. The latter gave himself up to the Sheriff this morning.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26.—Freetown, a small village situated six miles from Elliott City, in the Fifth District of Howard County, was last evening the scene of a horrible murder. William Denzy, colored, was playing the banjo in the house of Richard Bacon, who is also a colored man. There was no person present except the members of the family. About 4 o'clock Jason Williams, also colored, called at Bacon's, and, after being there for some time, became engaged in a difficulty with Denzy, who called him a chicken thief. About 6 o'clock Williams went outside. Denzy followed him, and in a few moments a scuffle was heard. Maria Bacon opened the door, when Denzy cried out to her: "Maria, for God's sake, take him off; he has stabbed me to the heart already." Williams then ran away. Denzy was carried into the house, but died in ten minutes. This morning Sheriff Talbott arrested Williams. He was taken to Elliott City and lodged in jail.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26.—At 10 o'clock last night, as the attention of Mr. Quinn, ticket-seller at the Grand Opera-House, on Canal street, was attracted to the rear of the office, a thief jumped upon the slab in the small window, and, reaching over, possessed himself of an envelope containing $3,000. The thief then ran out towards Dauphin street, and Mr. Quinn was made aware of the theft by two young men who were entering the hall and saw the thief run away. Roberts' "Humpty Dumpty" troupe held the boards, and this was their share of the night's receipts. Two parties have since been arrested for the theft, but no money was recovered.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 26.—Christmas-Day a difficulty occurred at Troy, Ala., in which George Folmar shot dead Frank Holloway. Several shots were fired by both parties, but only one took effect. The difficulty grew out of an old feud. Both parties are well-known business-men. The tragedy created considerable excitement. Lon Vinsen was assassinated in Browneville, Ala., Monday night.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—William H. Otten, having quarreled with Joe Styles at Waycross, Styles cut Otten's throat. Both are colored. Mollie Baker, colored, probably fatally shot William Davis, also colored.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26.—Col. John Rich, an influential citizen of this county, was mortally wounded today near McAlmont in an affray with Frank Shaver.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 26.—Town Officer Laughlin and George Postwood had a difficulty—particulars not stated—in Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, last Saturday night, when each shot the other in the breast. Laughlin was killed outright and Postwood died today.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 26.—Matthew Pressnell and William Montgomery fought last night over cards. Montgomery used a knife and Pressnell a pistol. Montgomery was shot dead.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 26.—Samuel Rives became involved in a quarrel with his cousin, William Rives, when a colored man named Parker endeavored to restore peace, which so enraged the former that he shot the negro. Rives then shot himself, blowing his head off.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 26.—At Enterprise last night John Booth shot four men—two seriously. Booth escaped.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—Officer Joseph Jarvis was probably fatally stabbed while dispersing a crowd of roughs at the corner of Grand avenue and Leopard streets Christmas night.

DENISON, Tex., Dec. 26.—Officer McCarthy was shot dead Christmas Day by a man named Ellis, whom he was attempting to arrest.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 26.—J. B. Lindsley was shot dead yesterday at James Bayou, Mo. When the steamer Tyler left his murderer was in the hands of a mob and lynching was expected.

# CANADIAN NEWS.

### An Impostor Unearthed at Quebec—A Budget of News Items.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

QUEBEC, Dec. 26.—An individual signing himself A. Bengniot, of the French Embassy, London, who arrived here last Friday and found his way to the club and into society here, turned out not to be connected with the French Embassy at all. The discovery has been made through a cablegram of inquiry forwarded by the French Consul General, Count Ses Maisons.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 26.—Donald A. Smith succeeds J. J. Hill on the Canada Pacific Railway Directorate, the latter having resigned.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—A local paper asserts that Vanderbilt has taken an interest in the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The boot and shoe factories are all at work again today.

MERRITTON, Ont., Dec. 26.—Bessie Bye, aged 15 years, and her sister, aged 10, were drowned. The younger attempted to rescue the older, who had broken through the ice while skating on the canal.

## ALL QUIET AT OPELIKA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 26.—All is quiet at Opelika. The Sheriff has a force sufficient to maintain order and sustain the Commissioners.

# "NEGRO HOUNDS."

### Great Indignation in Virginia Upon the Appearance of the "Uncle Tom" Dogs.

### The Drama Considered an Insult to the People of the South.

### Ex-Slaveholders Declare that No Slave Was Ever Chased by Such Dogs.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 24.—No little talk and excitement was caused in this as well as other cities of Virginia by the appearance of Abbey's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company. The principal cause of the excitement and indignation appears to have been the presence of five big bloodhounds, who, besides figuring in the drama, were paraded through the streets every day as an advertisement of the performance. When the company arrived here its fame—or, rather, the fame of the bloodhounds used in chasing the negroes—had preceded it, and in consequence the white part of the population had worked itself up into a state of indignation, and the management deemed it wise upon hearing of this not to have the performance in Lynchburg. It was whispered around that a number of young men had determined to break it up.

As "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has frequently been played in Virginia theatres before without causing this outburst of indignation, THE TRIBUNE correspondent asked one of the leading citizens what was

THE REASON

for it at this late day.

"Why, sir," was the reply from the gentleman, who is an old and leading citizen of the place, and had been a large slaveholder until the close of the War, "what we object to is this use of bloodhounds. It is an outrage and gross misrepresentation of the South, and should not be countenanced. It is bad enough for this to be done at the North, but to come here in our midst and parade these bloodhounds through our streets, and at night have them in our theatres following upon the track of fugitive negroes is simply insulting us in our own homes."

"Do you mean to say that bloodhounds were not used for this purpose in the South?"

"Certainly I do," replied the ex-slave-owner; "but I will no go as far as that. I have never been farther South than North Carolina. What was done in the large cotton and sugar producing States I am not prepared to say with authority, although I incline to the belief that bloodhounds were never used anywhere in the South for tracking negroes. I do assert positively, of my own knowledge, that neither in Virginia nor North Carolina were bloodhounds ever used for this purpose. I knew nearly all the principal slave-owners in those two States, and know that they did not resort to such practices. I am now an old man, and

I HAVE NEVER SEEN A BLOODHOUND IN VIRGINIA

until I saw the four parading the streets with Abbey's company. The South has been cruelly misrepresented in this matter."

The speaker seems to have reflected the sentiments of the citizens of the other principal cities in Virginia. At Richmond the Abbey company, while not apprehending any violence, met with a very cool reception. The company was booked for four nights and played to empty benches. On the last night they had twelve people in the house. The papers opened fire upon the bloodhound business, and kept it up from first to last.

In Norfolk the anti-bloodhound talk was so great as to break up the performance there. Following upon the trail of the bloodhound question, the correspondent interviewed two former residents in the far South, one who had been a planter in the vicinity of Mobile, and the other a prominent lawyer of Mississippi. "Yes," said the latter,

"HOUNDS WERE USED,"

in my State sometimes to trace up runaway negroes. Nobody in Mississippi will deny that. They were not bloodhounds, though, and in order to have the opportunity of correcting an impression which, despite the immense amount of matter that has been written about the South, has until now passed unnoticed, I am glad you have asked me the question. The hounds used for the purpose of tracing runaway slaves were not bloodhounds, but 'negro hounds.' You will be surprised and perhaps shocked at the expression, but you will understand why the name given was especially appropriate. The negro hound was the common hound trained for the purpose of following anything, even a wagon—in fact anything that went over the ground. These hounds were not used for hunting, but were kept only for the purpose of tracing up fugitive slaves. They were harmless so far as biting was concerned, and I am sure that no instance can be cited of a man having been bitten by them. When they caught up with the slave they were trailing they stopped, as he generally did also. If he moved on they followed, and they did not leave the trail until their master came up. He might have been ten miles behind, but they kept on the track of the fugitive, who, always realizing that escape was impossible, generally

EITHER TOOK TO A TREE OR STOOD STILL

until his pursuers came up, and then he surrendered. There was one way in which the slave sometimes managed to escape despite the hounds. It was by supplying himself with a basket of meat cut in small slices and tainted with powerful poison. These scraps of meat he dropped at intervals, and they were eaten by the hounds with fatal results, of course. This mode of escape, however, was only successfully followed where the pack of hounds was small. Had planters been cruel enough to use bloodhounds for tracing slaves, motives of self-interest alone would have prevented them from using these ferocious dogs for such a purpose. Bloodhounds would have torn the slave to pieces before the driver arrived. Now, I want you to understand that while I am speaking of these 'negro hounds' I do not mean to convey the idea that their use was general. You asked me whether or not bloodhounds were used in the South to capture fugitive slaves, and I replied no, and I proceeded, in the interest of historical accuracy, to explain why the wild reports about negroes being torn to pieces by bloodhounds had their origin. I believe I can safely assert that no authentic instance can be cited of a negro in the South being torn to pieces by hounds, or torn at all."

THE ALABAMA PLANTER

made the same statement, and went on further to say: "I neves saw a bloodhound in my life. In my State, as in other of the neighboring States, there were here and they what were known as 'negro hounds,' but there were rarely kept. They were sometimes hired out to planters. I am not sure that in some instances they were not owned by free negroes, who hired them out when needed for following fugitive slaves. Planters themselves rarely owned a pack. A man in a county might have a pack, which he kept to hire out, and when a slave attempted to escape his owner would send to the party who had the pack of negro hounds, and he would immediately come with his hounds. No one was ever hurt by them. They were trained not to bite, for

THE VERY OBJECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT

would have been defeated had they destroyed the property they had been called into requisition to save. The employment of 'negro hounds' was rare, however. During the War they were employed in a novel way, and far more efficaciously than in catching runaway slaves. I have been surprised that the interesting fact has escaped the War chroniclers. During the operations around Mobile, when it became necessary to protect the Confederate line of telegraph, the officers were at their wits' end to know how to prevent the enemy from cutting the wires. As fast as this line was up and in working order it would be clipped by parties of Northern soldiers ambushed for the purpose. It took regiments to guard the wires. Some one fortunately thought of the 'negro hounds,' and they were called into requisition. There was no more cutting of wires after that, as the enemy's men engaged in the business were unerringly traced up and caught. The hounds were then sometimes jocularly called 'Yankee dogs,' and 'the war dogs of the Confederacy.' Their drivers regularly patroled the telegraph line with them.

## Skin-Grafting in Paris.

The Paris papers contain detailed accounts of the really remarkable operation of skin-grafting performed by M. Lamalleréo of that city, in which case grafts were employed obtained from two different sources, a human being and a rabbit—those from the latter evincing a superior amount of vitality. In this case, the patient, a man 37 years old, had suffered for six years from a varicose ulcer of the left thigh, which resisted every form of treatment; the ulcer was fourteen centimeters long and eight deep. At the request of the patient, Dr. Lamalleréo resorted to skin grafting, procuring, for the purpose, six grafts from the shaven abdomen of a rabbit and two from the forearm of a man. These having been placed in position, a Lister dressing was applied; after the lapse of eight days this was removed, and it was found that those furnished by the rabbit had become adherent and that new skin was forming rapidly in their immediate neighborhood; while, on the other hand, the two human pieces had not adhered. The dressing was continued eight days longer, and when removed, an islet of skin, ten centimeters long and seven wide, was seen to have established itself upon the centre of the ulcer. The dressing was again reapplied and maintained in place for eight days, at the completion of which it was taken off and the sore was found completely cicatrized. Two months later the healing was progressing favorably, the newly-formed skin showing no trace of its origin.

# VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Twenty-five Cents.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—In your very interesting report of what our Northern Penitentiary has done in the last two years I find this statement in reference to the cost of dieting the convicts: "The per capita cost of feeding the convicts was 9.75 cents the first year and 13.07 the second; average for the two years, 11.41 cents." In the interest of the taxpayers of this county will you please state the per capita cost of dieting the prisoners in our County Jail for the same period and oblige J. C. M.

### An Approving Subscriber.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

GALVA, Ill., Dec. 24.—Having been a constant and, I trust, appreciative reader of the old TRIBUNE for the last ten years, I wish to say that the three editorials in last Saturday's issue headed "The Do-Nothing Policy," "Conspiracies to Rob," and "Pacific Railroad Robbery" are worth the full price of a year's subscription to the paper. The above I know is the verdict of any who shall have read the articles mentioned.

There are a good many here who claim, as does the editor of the *I.-O.*, that a high protective tariff is a real benefit to the laboring classes, who are so unmercifully taxed by it. How, in the name of wonder, can it be? Are there any sound arguments on the high-taxation side, and if so, what are they? Wishing you a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" I am, with respect, S. R. KINER.

### A Cookery Convention.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

ATLANTIC, Ia., Dec. 24.—I see by THE TRIBUNE that Commissioner-of-Agriculture Loring has issued a call to the various Agricultural Colleges of the country, asking that each one send representatives to a series of meetings which it is proposed to hold in Washington next month for the purposes of a general discussion of agricultural topics, and I think it would be eminently proper for Commissioner Loring or Eaton, or some one having authority, to issue a call for the leading cooking schools of the country to send representatives to a convention in New York, Chicago, Washington, or some other city for the discussion of culinary topics. Mrs. Welch, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says in her recent report that the present text-books are totally inadequate to the needs of teachers and students of the science of cookery; and I am satisfied that if a convention could be held by such representative teachers as Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Turner, Miss Corson, and Miss Parloa much valuable information would be elicited on an important subject, and a series of low-priced, popular, common-sense text-books on such topics as bread and bread-making, soup and soup-making, etc., etc., might result therefrom, and, circulating by the million, work an improvement in the present wretched methods of preparing nearly every variety of food. FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

### Oglesby for Senator.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 24, 1882.—The people are not greatly concerned whether the next Senator from Illinois shall be an old man or a young man, but they will insist that he be a capable, honest man, a true Republican, and no party boss. There is no man in the State who meets the requirement better than Gen. Richard J. Oglesby. He helped to lay the foundation of the party in Illinois, and did it well; and to show that he was not ashamed of the work he has stood by it ever since. Those who, like the writer, heard Oglesby's eloquent voice twenty years ago defending Republican principles and have heard it in every campaign since, always the same, always exalting the doctrines of the party rather than glorifying leaders, know how faithful and consistent his record has been. Oglesby never was a boss and never sought to be. Though twice elected Governor and once Senator, his success in each instance came as a result of his strength with the people rather than his ability to manipulate Legislatures and conventions. He has never been a self-seeking politician, but ambitious, first of all, that Republican faith and practice might be carried out in the government of the country. He has marched with his party always, but has never ridden that party with whip and spur that he might reach power. His career has been responsive to the people and in sympathy with them, and not over their heads and in defiance of their wishes. If every Republican leader had been as willing as Dick Oglesby that the honest majority should have their honest way in the party government, the word boss would have been unknown in our politics. Compare with him the man who would beg, beseech, cringe, crawl, fawn for place; who would elbow, claw, scratch, root his way to power, not caring whether he advance upright, on all fours, or prone, so long as he gets there. Compared with such the character of Dick Oglesby appears as Olympus to an anthill.

This is the time for bringing to the front the man who has never boasted his ability to manipulate the "machine," to "fix" things, but has stood as one with his party, not above it, owning and controlling nobody, and recognizing that majorities were not created for his especial use alone. While the election of Gen. Oglesby would not disparage any good man who may aspire to the Senate against him, it would give an emphasis, peculiar and appropriate, to the decree that has gone forth from the people against boss rule. The Legislature would honor itself and please the Republicans of Illinois in elevating him to this exalted station. JOSEPH B. BATES.

### A German Temperance Paper.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Will you allow me the use of your columns for the purpose of giving information to your wide circle of readers concerning the temperance movement among the Germans? If less loud than that which attracts the attention of the German papers at the present time, it is not less important, and promises to be of benefit to the Nation, and especially to its citizens of German birth, in about the same ratio that the agitation of Herr Most and his partisans has in view the destruction of the social system.

In August last, at the invitation of a number of prominent and well-known Germans, many German-American citizens from various States convened in Farwell Hall for the purpose of giving expression to their sympathy with the temperance movement and with the intention of forming a German National Temperance Society. The readers of your paper know of the proceedings of that day. A constitution was adopted, and an Executive Committee chosen to carry into effect its provisions—viz.: To spread among German-Americans information concerning the evils of the liquor traffic and the progress and various phases of the temperance movement.

Hitherto this has been done by personal efforts, through correspondence, lectures, talks, etc., and good success has attended the efforts made. But it is not by such means alone that the society will fulfill its mission. Only a very limited number of Germans can be reached in this way, and many years would elapse before the aim of the society could be realized. The committee have therefore resolved on a new enterprise, which they expect will soon make the movement known among the intelligent, truth-loving, and patriotic Germans. With the opening of the new year there will be published in Chicago the *Bahnbrecher*, an independent political weekly journal, which will voice the views of the German National Temperance Society on the subject of the liquor traffic, and which, by a frank, intelligent, and impartial discussion of all the important questions of the times, will seek to win the affections and esteem of its German patrons.

The publication of such a paper should enlist the sympathies of all good citizens whatever their birth, social surroundings, or party affiliations may be. Drunkenness and the drinking habit, the saloon and its many temptations to vice and crime are the great evils of our time. The welfare of the individual and of society at large is endangered by them. Without the saloon the monstrous schemes of Herr Most and his fellow Socialists and Nihilists would be impossible. No patriot, therefore, no, not even a merely prudent man, can afford to look with indifference on the enterprise of the German National Temperance Society and of its paper, which sends light to thousands of Germans ignorant of the extent of the evil of the liquor traffic. Let the sympathy show itself in action. S.

## Conveying Land in England.

*Country Gentleman.*

The forms necessary to the transfer of land in England are tedious and vexatious in the extreme. There are no such public records of deeds as are kept in every county in all the Western United States. In England the title to lands consists in the possession of the deeds of transfer from one owner to another. Of most of the land in England, however, the deeds of transfer reach back from twenty years to a century or more, and as there may have been two to a score of transfers in a period of one to ten generations, the getting at the deeds and furnishing an abstract may eat up a fourth or more of the value of the property. There may be ten or a dozen parish clerks to see, to find out when relatives were christened and died. You may go to county clerks to get dates of inclosure and allotment, where lands have been inclosed or exchanged, as much of the land in England has been within half a century. One has to pay fees in many places, and spend day after day at the beck of a chamber lawyer, for weeks, months, or, in some cases, years before the title is considered complete, particularly if there is any chance of its being contested. Land is so scarce, titles so complicated, and lawyers so plenty that contests are frequent. At the last there is a "succession tax" of 5 per cent to pay when your title is all cleared up.

You are also asked to state the "charges" (besides the rent paid by the tenant) on the land. For instance, in a recent sale of land in England there were charges including poor and road taxes of $4 per acre. The tithes alone on this land were within a fraction of $3 per acre yearly. Until two years ago £3 per acre rent was paid; now the rent is £2 per acre, making $14 per acre annually as the charges paid by the tenant in an outlying parish for good land. Perhaps the tithes average $2 per acre in this and hundreds of parishes not far from it. Tithes in England are now collectable as the rent is, by levy and execution; whereas they were formerly collectable "in kind" or produce only. There are great tithes and small; one for the rector, the other for the Vicar. In bad seasons, with failing crops, many scores and thousands of English farmers have been crushed and ruined between the upper and nether millstones of too high rent charges on the one side and failing crops on the other.

When the title is clear, the seller of land turns over all the deeds to the buyer, giving a new deed—which is much shorter and simpler than formerly—and the purchaser holds the lands by virtue of holding these deeds, without any public record of the sale. In cases where deeds have been lost, burned, or otherwise destroyed, twenty years' undisputed possession constitutes a good title to land in England, and the owner whose claim has not been disputed for that length of time can give a valid deed of transfer. But deeds are concealed, lost, mislaid, stolen, etc., in numerous cases in which the loss of time, the labor and cost in lawyers' charges and officials' fees, eat up the price of a property by the time the clear title that is required by intelligent buyers can be obtained. Persons familiar with the simple and effective system of county records in America, where any one can trace out all transfers of land in any county from the time when sales were first recorded, can readily see the need of such a system in England. One great difficulty is that in all England, where open common grazing-lands have been inclosed within the last century or later, no straight roads or straight fences are to be found or seen. In localities having straight sides or boundaries there are no lands inclosed with north and south and east and west fences or boundary lines. Hence there is no such mode of describing lands sold as is the practice in deeds of land sold in the United States. After looking over many parishes, of crooked fences in England last summer, I concluded that an effective method would be to map out every farm or piece of land, and make the map and the deed of sale good when both are together, but not separately, as lawful deed of recorded sale. This method would require double the size and number of record-books, in comparison with land-title records in America, where no maps are usually required, but it would very much simplify the present complicated system.

Of course the lawyers of England would be solid (as American politicians call it) in opposition to such a system of registry as the English people require. But then they can emigrate, as thousands of farmers have been compelled to do, when the system of land transfer becomes so simple and easy that conveyancing can be done by any country clerk or intelligent farmer, and millions now wasted on expensive litigation, arising from disputed titles, will be saved by recording.

# HUGH M'GURIL.

### He Is Now Being Tried for Insanity—Some Queer Delusions.

The trial of Hugh McGuril for insanity was resumed in the County Court yesterday morning, and from the various features of the case was not without interest. The prosecuting witness appears to be his brother, Dennis McGuril, who is in possession of money belonging to the accused, as has already appeared, and the evidence has shown that there is more or less animosity behind the entire proceeding.

Among the witnesses examined was the County Physician, who testified that he had examined the defendant and believed him distracted, with homicidal tendencies, but the most important witness was the defendant himself. His appearance was in his favor, and he proved, on the direct examination, which occupied the most of the day, to be a ready witness, and told a straightforward and connected story of his troubles. He had come here to work for his brother, and had turned his money over to him, amounting to about $1,800. He was to get $25 per month, and he had never been charged with being insane until he had insisted upon being paid his wages at the end of twenty months' service. He had been paid about $400 in the meantime, however, and upon forcing a settlement his brother deducted the money paid him and gave him his notes for $1,400. Before this he had asked him to invest the money he had loaned him in a house and lot, which he did in his own name, and which he said had a great deal to do with the brotherly quarrel. Following the narrative of the details of the family troubles which had existed he went into the relations of his brother and his wife, in which he charged him with beating her, and charged her at the same time with offenses justifying his conduct. He had also beaten him, and if his story could be believed, which was told in a clear, distinct way, it would afford food for the novelist, his idea being throughout that his brother's purpose in arraigning him for insanity had been to avoid paying what he owed him, and also the payment of a judgment found against him for wages some weeks ago.

On the cross-examination his delusions were made to appear, which were numerous. One was that Garfield was still living; another was that the priests had unlimited power, and had been persecuting him; another was that Dr. Tanner, the "starvatist," was acted upon by the priests, and that he ate but they prevented his food digesting, etc.; and still another was that Guiteau had never been hung. In fact, he appeared to be overflowing with delusions of this kind, and whatever the condition of his mind it seemed to a looker-on to be traceable to his former religious zeal and to the troubles, real or imaginary, financial or otherwise, which he had gone through.

The trial will be continued today, and it is thought that a conclusion will be reached.

### An Unaccountable Suicide.

*Richmond Register.*

Near the Town of Irving, in Estill County, Ky., the other day, a mule belonging to Mr. W. F. Park deliberately committed suicide. He put his head through a crack in a post-and-rail fence, slipped his neck down to a narrow place, pulled back, and choked himself. The cause of the suicide is not known.


**Gone Forever.**

Corns, bunions, warts go, never to return. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, at druggist's. 92 Lake street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse.** Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

**Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with** Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

**When the stomach is weak or nauseated** and revolts at ordinary nourishment then Arend's Kumyss acts like magic. Nausea, distress, nervousness vanish, calm and comfort take their place. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

**All works on Homeopathy ever published** in English and German are kept in stock at Boericke & Tafel's Homeopathic Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson.

**Blair's Pills.**

Great English remedy for gout, rheumatism, and kidney complaints. Sure, prompt, and effective. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Of druggists.

**Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure.**

Poisonous mucus, hawking, dripping in the throat, bad breath, impaired voice and hearing, absolutely cured. $1, of all druggists.

**The great distinguishing feature of** Redding's Russia Salve is its power to reduce inflammation.

Samuel Kirk & Son
Silverware.
172 W. Baltimore St.
Baltimore Md.
Established 1817.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company" will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on the second day of January, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. HENRY K. LOWE,
Chicago, Dec. 21, 1882. Secretary.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

"SHARP" AND "DECISIVE" REDUCTIONS ON Cloaks and Suits.

On Jan. 9 we take account of stock, and during the intervening

10 DAYS

Will make such radical changes in the prices of our Suits and Garments as will insure their immediate sale.

Each sale will reduce the assortment, so that you must call early or your choice will be limited to a very few Garments, and such an opportunity will not occur again for a year.

We invite special attention to our

Seal Plush Sacques, Gwendolines, Dolmans, and Russian Circulars,

As the only Garments in Chicago made of the celebrated Pure Mohair Plush, four times as durable as Silk Plush, and twice as durable as Sealskin Fur.

During this sale we will sell fine

Diagonal Russian Circulars,

With Plaited Backs, handsome ornament, Bow, full pointed Fur Trimming and Collarette, for

$20.00. $20.00.

It Pays to Trade on the West Side.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

New Year's Gifts.

We Will Close ALL REMAINING Holiday Goods This Week AT Immense Sacrifice!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

DR. PEIRO

Devotes, as for years past, special attention to

Catarrh, THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.

The only office in Chicago where the Compound Oxygen is freshly [illegible] daily and administered.

Offices, 83 East Madison-st.,

Opposite McVicker's Theatre. Hours, 9 to 4.

## THE COUNTY BOARD.

### Report on the Ventilation of the Criminal Court Building.

### Awarding the Contracts for Bread, Meat, and Other Supplies.

### The Work of Removing Men from Office Because They Are Republicans Commenced.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present.

VENTILATION OF THE CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

The "expert" appointed by Mr. Albright to examine into the sanitary condition of the Criminal Court Building submitted an exhaustive report. It showed the number of water-closets and catch-basins, and claimed that there were no "traps" between the former and the latter, and that many of the joints in the drains had separated, destroying their usefulness. The catch-basins were also claimed to be as filthy as possible, and the covers being open the gases were allowed to escape and permeate the building through the knot-holes in the floors. Other defects were pointed out, but not very specifically. One of them was that the air-ducts or tunnel leading from the air-fan to the air-shafts were filled with vermin and the drainage of surface-water and the sweepings from leaky sewers, which unfitted it for use. The tunnel was spoken of "as a monstrous devilfish with its lungs stretched out seeking whom it might asphyxiate with its impure breath." Its floor was covered with about eighteen inches of water, it was said, and though there was a pump for emptying it it was not used. The air-shafts, too, were found polluted and befouled with the refuse of vermin and sweepings, and the air-flues were obstructed with dirt or mortar. The cellar or basement was in a terrible condition, and the air was spoken of as being "bedeviled" everywhere.

It was recommended, to cure the many evils complained of, that the catch-basins be put upon the outside; that repairs be made in the drains wherever necessary; and that an artesian-well be sunk in the jail-yard to increase the supply of water for flushing the catch-basins and water-closets and keeping them in proper sanitary condition; that the water-closets, wash-bowls, and sinks should be trapped and ventilated; that the floors and walls of rooms having water-closets should be ceiled with marble; that the court-rooms should have more pure and foul air-ducts put in; and that the fresh warm-air shafts should be supplied with pure air from the outside. The board refused to listen to the reading of the report, and, on motion of Mr. Mattocks, it was referred to the Committees on Buildings and Jail and Criminal Court Building.

THE OPENING OF BIDS FOR COUNTY SUPPLIES

was next taken up.

The first bid was that of P. L. Hanscom for printing, but there being no check accompanying it, as required, it was thrown out.

The other bidders were Cameron, Amberg & Co., Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., and the J. M. W. Jones Company, whose bids were accompanied by the necessary checks, and were referred. The proposals were in detail, and it was impossible to tell who was the lowest bidder.

The bidders for stationery and blank books were the J. M. W. Jones Company and Cameron, Amberg & Co., and being regular they were also referred.

The next bids reached were for meat for the County institution, and it proved that there were only two bidders, John Ford and F. W. Bipper. Their bids were alike, and if one had arranged the words and figures, and the other had copied them, the only discoverable difference between them would have been in the handwriting. They offered to supply beef, veal, and mutton, cut or by the carcass, at six cents per pound; poultry, lard, salt fish, and bacon at nine cents; fresh fish at seven cents; and all of the meat ordered by the County Agent at five cents per pound.

The bids for milk for the County Hospital were numerous. R. D. Cooney offered to furnish it for seven months of the year at 13¼ cents per gallon, and for five months at 11 cents; Charles Harms proposed to supply it for four months for 14 cents, and for eight months for 11 cents; Kee & Chappel offered it for the uniform price of 11 cents; W. M. Devine bid 14 cents for six months, and 10 cents for the rest of the year; and E. J. Moinghan presented a similar bid.

For milk for the Insane Asylum there was only one bid, which was by William Koltze, his figures being 11¼ cents per gallon.

For the filling of the ice-house at the County Hospital the bidders were Griffin & Connelly, their price being $3.40 per cord, and J. P. Smith & Co., their price being $4.25 per cord.

For furnishing the County Agent's office with bread the bidders were: Duffy Bros., $2.30 per 100 pounds; Heissler & Younger, $2.90; Brady & Hazelton, $2.35; and Fred Voltz, $2.60.

After the bids had been read, Mr. Donnersberger moved that the board go into Committee of the Whole to consider them.

Mr. Albright moved, as a substitute, that the bids be referred, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Albright, Farren, Kiehm, McClaughrey, Sommer, Wasserman, Ochs—7.

Nays—Donnersberger, Ender, Knopf, Leach, Mattocks, McCarthy, O'Neill, Senne—8.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole then prevailed, Mr. Albright alone voting in the negative, and Mr. Sommer was called to the chair.

CONSIDERING THE BIDS.

Mr. Knopf moved to let the milk contract for the Insane Asylum and Poor-House to William Koltze at his bid, and there was no opposition. He made a similar motion as to the hospital, awarding the contract to Messrs. Kee & Chappel, and it carried.

Mr. O'Neill moved to let the bread contract to Duffy Bros., they being the lowest bidders, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Donnersberger moved to let the ice contract to Griffin & Connelly at their bid, and there was no opposition, except Mr. Albright contended that the bids were lower last year.

Mr. Knopf next moved to let the contract for meat to F. W. Bipper, the present contractor.

Mr. O'Neill moved as a substitute that the contract be let to John Ford, but he was not overearnest in the matter—at least he did not press it.

Mr. Knopf's motion was concurred in.

The committee then arose and reported their action back to the board, which was concurred in by a unanimous vote, except that Mr. Albright fought the ice award.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A communication was read from the Illinois Training-School for Nurses, offering to take charge of Ward No. 6, County Hospital, for $125 per month. It was referred.

The official bond of Albert G. Lane, County Superintendent of Schools, in the sum of $300,000, was read and referred. His bondsmen, Amos Grannis, James B. Hobbs, C. B. Carter, T. W. Harvey, and William Deering.

The Committee on City Relations and Relief reported on various bills, concluding with the recommendation that Dr. Woodworth, who has had charge of the county poor of the North Side, be superseded by Dr. I. J. Redmond.

Mr. Senne objected to a change of physician being made unless some reason could be assigned for it.

Mr. McCarthy said he had nothing to say against Dr. Woodworth, but he had held the place for three years, and the committee had thought it no more than right to give some one else a chance.

Mr. Wasserman, who, it is said, was responsible for the proposed change, argued that Dr. Redmond was a young man and deserved a show; and furthermore, that Dr. Woodworth did not care for a position which only paid $60 per month.

The report was finally adopted by the following vote, the real objection to Dr. Woodworth being that he was a Republican, and Dr. Redmond's recommendation apparently being that he was a Democrat:

Yeas—Albright, Ender, Mattocks, McCarthy, McClaughrey, Sommer, Wasserman, Ochs—8.

Nays—Donnersberger, Farren, Kiehm, Knopf, Leach, O'Neill, Senne—7.

The vote was not strictly partisan, but was significant, nevertheless, from the fact that it was accepted as a test of what may be expected in the future in the contemplated removal of such employés as happen to be Republicans.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported, asking authority to negotiate for the purchase of some land adjoining the Dunning property at the County Farm to be used for depot purposes. The report was somewhat irregular, since all of the members of the committee had not been consulted, but it was concurred in.

Mr. Senne's resolution fixing the pay of the judges and clerks of election then came up, and was adopted. It fixes the pay of the judges at $12, the owners of polling-places at the same figures, and the clerks are given $6 each.

After some routine business the board adjourned until a week from today.

## COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

### The Fifth Avenue Convention of the Western Association—Reports of the Officers.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—The Western Commercial Travelers' Association commences its fifth annual convention at the Lindell Hotel today, President Isaac R. Trask, of St. Louis, presiding, and over 100 members being present from all parts of the West. George Bain, ex-President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, made an addresss to the convention, and President Trask followed with the annual address, in which he reviewed the year's work of the association, showing that it had made great progress, and was in a splendid financial and working condition. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer followed, an interesting feature of which was the statement that eight death benefits, averaging $1,500 each, had been paid the families of deceased members, and the fund had increased largely during the year. The general fund had also grown, and the financial condition of the association, whose membership had increased by some 300 during the year, was shown to be most satisfactory.

Isaac R. Trask was reëlected President, John J. Gilmore Secretary and Treasurer, and six prominent members of the association delegates to the National Convention which is to meet in Chicago in a few weeks.

## NEWSPAPER "CORNER."

### Ambitious Young Chicagoan Getting "Long" on the Stock—Has Young Griggs Secured a Majority of the Inter-Ocean Stock?

*Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

Chicago, Dec. 24.—The *Inter-Ocean* is to be fought over again. The combatants for the battered old hulks of the whilom Grant organ have not opened fire on each other yet. They have, however, wheeled around three or four times in each other's presence, shouted a defiance, and kicked up a great cloud of rumors by their evolutions. Mason C. Griggs, a young man who gives very elegant lunches and receptions, and whose grandfather, requiescat in pace, was a very rich man, has declared that he has a majority of the *Inter-Ocean* stock, and will soon take possession of its establishment. William Penn Nixon, who of late years has been managing the paper, says that Griggs has not a majority of the stock, and that it will be a cold day when young Griggs gets control. Now, aside from the claims and counter-claims, there are reasons for believing that along early in January the Nixons will retire and a new set of proprietors or managers will go in. Manager Nixon admits that he does not himself hold a majority of the stock, but does claim that he and his friends together do. Young Griggs, on the other hand, says that he has got a controlling interest, and that there can be no doubt about it. Nixon may not know whether he and his friends control. If Griggs has got the stock, has paid for it, and has the certificates in his pocket, he ought to know what he is talking about.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders does not occur until March 6. Those intimate with the Griggs party say that a special meeting will be called very soon after Jan. 1 and William Penn Nixon removed from the management. Col. Gil Pierce, at one time managing editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, but now connected with the *News*, will, it is settled, be Griggs' factotum. The latter will be editor-in-chief.

"Who is Griggs?"

"Well," said a gentleman well posted, "he is a very young man whose mamma cuts a great figure in society, whose papa is a publisher, and whose grandfather is dead. Young Griggs was born with a golden spoon in his mouth. He married very young, has been to Europe, and has never done anything save publish an amateur newspaper. He has, however, the ambition to become an editor. He has $300,000 to lose before he is compelled to beg, and has put up $60,000, so it is said, to get one thousand and odd shares of the *Inter-Ocean*. That is all I know about Griggs, and I've known him since childhood. That, I venture to say, is all anybody knows."

The *Inter-Ocean* is the relic of the *Republican*, a newspaper started here by Charles A. Dana. This latter gentleman, who is now part owner and manager of the model American newspaper, the New York *Sun*, after sinking a great deal of money, failed with the *Republican*. Politically, Dana went part way round the circle with President Andy Johnson. As in those days all Republicans were Stalwart Republicans, this move hurt the paper. Dana advocated the eight-hour law. The capitalists and monopolies all attacked him, and the workingmen did not rally to his support. Joe McCullagh, now the very successful manager of that very successful paper the *Globe-Democrat*, tried his hand at the *Republican*. He made a better fight than his illustrious predecessor, sunk a great deal less money, and really had a pretty good chance for success. He became discouraged after a while though, and finally threw up his hands. Before the paper died a number of managing editors tried to save it, among others John G. Meslar. It is related that when the paper was upon its last legs Medill of The Tribune went to Storey of the *Times* and proposed that they put up the $8,000 asked for the establishment and squelch the Associated Press franchise. Storey, so runs the tradition which relates to this affair, said: "Let the d—d sheet run, she'll soon die without being killed."

[This part of the narrative is wholly erroneous; no such proposition was made or rejected.]

The first year after the big fire J. Y. Scammon, then a very rich man with political aspirations, bought the Associated Press franchise of the *Republican* and started the *Inter-Ocean*. This was practically buying the *Republican* and changing its name. Scammon put several hundred thousand dollars into the organ without improving its prospects, because the new proprietor thought Senator Morton was going to be the next President of the United States. E. W. Halford, the Senator's private secretary, was brought on and made managing editor. About this time William Penn Nixon came from Cincinnati, and took the management of the business and of the concern. Scammon's dollars were going in all directions. His banks were suspending. Those already put in the newspaper were lost. The enterprise was making no money.

For all the sheet had sunk money from the minute it started, and for all McCullagh and Dana had failed, it was a candle about which political moths with journalistic ambitions were bound to flutter. Frank W. Palmer, after being beaten for Congress in Iowa by Kasson, took $50,000 of the *Inter-Ocean* stock, moved to Chicago and undertook to edit the paper. Nixon still continued at the business end of the paper, and through all the ups and downs of the establishment was the only man who appeared undisturbed. Col. Gil Pierce succeeded Palmer and Curtis—Pierce as managing editor. Curtis holds the chair still, and has held it for some time, having in a larger degree than any of his predecessors the self-preservative instinct.

Col. Gil Pierce, who is to be young Griggs' coadjutor in the management of the *Inter-Ocean* when it is captured, is an Indianian. For one session he was Assistant Secretary of the United States Senate. He has written a fiction or two, and wrote, or helped to write, the play "One Hundred Wives," which brought in no money either to the writer or actor. He has the backing of Jesse Spalding, the rich lumberman and present Customs Collector.

## ATTACKED WITH A CANE.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 26.—Tonight K. K. Kennedy, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., now employed in the Post-Office Department at Washington, caned W. B. Johnson, a railway-postal clerk, a resident of Washington. The affair grew out of a difficulty between the two in Washington. Kennedy was arrested.

The Supply Agent of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, Mr. W. W. Stiles, of Houston, Tex., was thrown from his horse and received a very severe sprain. St. Jacobs Oil helped him amazingly.

## THE RAILROADS.

### Scheme for Pooling the Passenger Business East and West.

### Percentages of Business to Be Allowed to Each of the Roads.

### Rapid Review of a Year's Labors by the Railway-Builders in the Northwest.

**The Division of East and West-Bound Passenger Traffic Between New York or Boston and Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—The Text of the Agreement and the Percentages.**

At the last meeting of the Joint Executive Committee (Passenger Department) held in New York a plan was adopted for the division of passenger earnings between differential fare points and percentages were also agreed upon. The agreement provides that the passenger earnings between New York and Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and between Boston and the same three cities shall divided among the roads between those points in the proportions recommended by Commissioner Fink and given below, or as may be finally decided upon appeal to the arbitrator under the established rules of the committee. The divisions, or the modification that may be made by the arbitrator, are to be in force during the six months from Sept. 1, 1882, to March 1, 1883. Monthly money settlements are to be made of the balances accruing under this agreement. Each of the companies parties to this agreement shall report monthly as early as practicable to the Chairman the number of tickets sold and the amount of fare collected between the differential fare points between which the traffic is to be divided. Money settlements shall be based upon the lowest differential fare allowed between said points. The Chairman shall render an account as soon as practicable after the close of each month, and notify the interested parties of the balance due to or from each other, and three days after such notice he will draw upon the parties for the amounts of their indebtedness and pay from the proceeds of such drafts the amount due to the parties in deficit. Such drafts made by the Chairman shall be promptly honored. In case of error the correction, if any is required, shall be made in the succeeding month, and settlement shall not be delayed on that account. The reports to be made to the Chairman shall be made in accordance with his detailed directions. The Auditor of each company party hereto shall certify that the reports have been made in accordance with the requirements of this contract and are correct copies of the books of the company, and that the accounts were made out from statements certified to by the General Passenger Agent of the company. The Chairman or his authorized agent shall have access to the books of the companies parties hereto for the purpose of verifying statements rendered to him, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to satisfy himself that the statements rendered to him by the companies are correct. No passes or tickets shall be given for the purpose of influencing the passenger traffic over any line party hereto as against any other line, and all tickets issued by the lines or from connecting roads shall be reported at full tariff fares.

The following rules are to govern the conduct of the passenger business of the lines parties to the agreement and in carrying out the agreement in all its provisions and in its spirit and intent: The passenger traffic of the parties to this agreement so far as covered or effected by this contract shall be conducted under the organization and rules of the Joint Executive Committee, each member representing and acting under the directions of the President of the road represented by him, and no action shall be taken by any individual company that affects, directly or indirectly, the revenue to be divided, except it is authorized by the joint action of the parties to this agreement under the rules of the Joint Executive Committee. The General Passenger Agents of the companies parties hereto shall constitute a sub-committee, which shall be charged with the execution of this agreement under the orders of the President or managing officers. No orders or directions in regard to the passenger traffic covered by this contract and affecting any party to it shall be given except through said sub-committee. Said sub-committee shall meet from time to time for the transaction of all business that may come within their jurisdiction as General Passenger Agents and which they may be authorized to transact, and shall act under the same rules and organization of the main committee. If said sub-committee cannot agree upon any measure that may come before them, the Chairman shall present a report to the main committee, stating the points of disagreement, and reasons advanced therefor, by each of the parties, and make such recommendations or suggestions as he may deem proper. If no agreement can be reached by the main committee, then the question at issue shall be submited to the Board of Arbitration, under the rules for final decision, which shall be binding on all parties. But on all questions of routine business that may require immediate action the decision of the Chairman shall be binding until said decision is reversed, either by agreement of the committee or by the Board of Arbitration.

The following statement shows the division of passenger business between the several roads from points mentioned below, as recommended by Commissioner Fink:

| | —East-bound— 1st class. | 2d class. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati and New York— | | |
| Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind. | 14 | 18 |
| New York, Penn. & Ohio | 22 | 40 |
| Pitts., Cincinnati & St. Louis | 42 | 22 |
| Marietta & Cincinnati | 22 | 20 |
| St. Louis and New York— | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 31 | 26 |
| Indianapolis & St. Louis | 13.5 | 18 |
| Vandalia | 35 | 30 |
| Wabash | 17 | 18 |
| Chicago & Alton | 3.5 | 8 |
| Chicago and New York— | | |
| Lake Shore | 23 | 18 |
| Michigan Central | 25 | 18 |
| Pennsylvania Company | 36 | 34 |
| Chicago & Grand Trunk | 7.5 | 15 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 8.5 | 15 |
| Cincinnati and Boston— | | |
| Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis | 82 | 70 |
| New York, Penn. & Ohio | 18 | 30 |
| St. Louis and Boston— | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 5.5 | 25 |
| Indianapolis & St. Louis | 29 | 25 |
| Wabash | 63 | 25 |
| Chicago & Alton | 2.5 | 25 |
| Chicago and Boston— | | |
| Lake Shore | 43 | 28 |
| Michigan Central | 49 | 27 |
| Pennsylvania Co. (Erie & Chicago) | 5 | 30 |
| Chicago & Grand Trunk | 3 | 15 |

West-bound, first-class—New York and Cincinnati—New York Central, 9.5 per cent; Erie, 29; Pennsylvania, 42; Baltimore & Ohio, 19.5.

New York and St. Louis—New York Central, 22; Erie, 27; Pennsylvania, 36; Baltimore & Ohio, 15.

New York and Chicago—New York Central, 29; Erie, 29; Pennsylvania, 30; Baltimore & Ohio, 12.

Boston and Cincinnati—Fitchburg, 30; Boston & Albany, 70.

Boston and St. Louis—Fitchburg, 63; Boston & Albany, 37.

Boston & Chicago—Fitchburg, 30; Boston & Albany, 70.

A resolution was adopted that the members of the Passenger Department of the Joint Executive Committee submit to their managers the division of passenger traffic recomended by Commissioner Fink, and inform him of their approval or disapproval, and in case of disapproval the division is to be submitted to the arbitrators for final decision. The committee shall also submit to their managing officers a recommendation that monthly settlements be made in accordance with the divisions recommended or to be finally determined by the arbitrator, such monthly settlement to commence as of Sept. 1, 1882. The said divisions to remain in force and money settlements to be made up to March 1, 1883. As far as practicable, the actual division of traffic shall be made by adjustment of differential fares, and should it be shown that the balances accruing under the present division are larger than is desirable then any one of the interested parties can ask for an adjustment of differential fares.

If this arrangement works well, then the pooling agreement is to be extended to all differential-fare points after March 1, 1883.

**Important Meetings to Be Held During the Week at Commissioner Midgley's Office.**

The General Managers and General Freight and Passenger Agents of the Western and Southwestern roads will hold several important meetings at Commissioner Midgley's office this week. The first of these meetings will convene today, and will be in regard to the proposed abolition of the system of giving free passes or transportation to shippers for the purpose of influencing business.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of all the roads interested in the lumber business to Missouri River points will then meet to consider the formation of a general lumber pool from Chicago, Wisconsin points, and Mississippi River points, from St. Paul to St. Louis inclusive, to Missouri River points. Mr. George Olds of the Missouri Pacific, who was appointed at a former meeting to prepare percentages for the various roads and different rates from the various points, has his report ready, and will submit it to this meeting to be acted upon.

After this the Southwestern Railway Association, the Iowa Trunk Line Association, and the Colorado Traffic Association will meet to adjust their affairs. There are no issues of much consequence in these pools that need adjusting, except the matter regarding the diversion of business from the Iowa pool lines via the Illinois Central's Sioux City route. The Illinois Central demands that the Northwestern and other roads should cease cutting rates to and from points on its Iowa division, in which event it will agree to maintain the Omaha rates. It is quite probable that this matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

The matter of selecting an arbitrator for the Western pools is also likely to come up before the meetings adjourn. As heretofore stated, Mr. C. C. Wheeler, General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, declines to accept the position of arbitrator to which he was elected a short time ago, and consequently a new man has to be chosen. There are a number of applicants for the position, but the indications now are that Mr. E. P. Vining, Freight Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, will get the place. All the roads are now agreed upon Mr. Vining except the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and it is believed that the opposition of this road to Mr. Vining can be easily overcome.

**Summary of Work Done in the Northwest During the Present Year.**

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 23.—The *Pioneer-Press* prints this morning a statistical review of railroad building in the Northwest during the last year. The following is a summary of the new track laid in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Dakota, and other States and Territories adjoining by the companies named:

| | Miles. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Pacific— | | |
| Western Division | 340 | |
| Eastern Division | 280 | |
| Branch lines | 250— | 870 |
| Manitoba Line | | 221 |
| Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha | | 210 |
| Minnesota Central | | 66 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis | | 20 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | | 476 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | | 469 |
| Wisconsin Central system | | 68 |
| Total new mileage | | 2,400 |
| Total new mileage 1881 | | 2,081 |
| Total new mileage 1880 | | 1,478 |

The Northern Pacific shows the largest mileage, construction having been kept up to the very end of the year.

Thus far, at and beyond Billings, the weather has been quite favorable for operations, and track is going down at the rate of one and a half miles per day going west, and one mile per day coming east. Since Jan. 1, 1882, to the present, there have been completed on the eastern side 340 miles, of which 280 miles of new track, from Horton, on the Yellowstone Division, have been laid to Bozeman. On the Western Division 340 miles have been laid to the Missoula River. The eastern end of the track is nearing a point beyond Bozeman, and the western end is close to the Missoula. The gap to be filled after Jan. 1, 1883, will be only 310 miles. The work of grading is so far progressed on the gap that by spring track-laying can be done between the two ends, with the single exception of the Bezeman tunnel, which will not be completed before August, 1883. But progress will not be delayed, as a steep grade, 209 feet to the mile and eight miles long, has been located over the summit of the pass, on which the track can be laid to the base of the mountain on the western side. The Multan tunnel will be completed probably by May 1.

The western end is completed from New Tacoma, on Puget Sound, to Kalama, on the Columbia River, Washington Territory, 105½ miles; Walulia Junction, to the eastern boundary of Idaho, 245 miles; New Tacoma to Wilkeson (a part of the Cascade branch), thirty miles, making a total of 380½ miles.

New track has been laid on the branch lines this year as follows:

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Little Falls & Dakota—From Little Falls to Morris | 88 |
| Northern Pacific, Fergus & Black Hills—From Fergus Falls to a point eighteen miles west of Breckinridge | 43 |
| Pelican Branch (subsequently transferred to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba)—From Fergus Falls Junction to Pelican Rapids | 21½ |
| Fargo & Southwestern—From Fargo Junction to Lisbon (Cheyenne River) | 55 |
| Jamestown Northern—From Jamestown Junction to Carrington | 43 |
| Total branch line new tracks laid | 250½ |

THE MANITOBA ROAD.

One year ago the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company had a total trackage of 1,021 miles. The present season finishes up with a total of 1,300 miles, including sidings and the lately acquired trackage from the Northern Pacific Company. For the fiscal year of the road ending June 30, 1882, the mileage in Minnesota was 786.90, and in Dakota 271.09, making a total of 1,057.99.

THE ST. PAUL.

The most important work of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has been the completion of the Pacific Division, the trunk line which gave the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul a share in the through Pacific Division between Council Bluffs and Chicago. This required the building of a line from Marion to Council Bluffs, a distance of 263 miles. The work of the year is summarized as follows:

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Pacific Division, Marion to Council Bluffs | 263 |
| Chippewa Valley Division, Wabasha Division to Eau Claire, and Cedar Junction to Cedar Falls, and spurs | 75 |
| Cannon Valley Branch, Northfield to Red Wing | 32 |
| Yankton to Scotland | 28 |
| Stillwater Branch, from Hastings to Stillwater | 25 |
| Spencer Branch, from Spencer to Okaboji | 17 |
| Wadena to West Union | 14 |
| Emmettsburg to Esterville | 22 |
| Total | 476 |

THE OMAHA.

In December, 1881, the trackage of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Road in operation was 1,047 miles. At the present writing it is 1,257 miles. During the year the following new tracks have been laid:

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| From Superior Junction, Wis., to Superior City | 62 |
| From Bloomer through to a connection with the Northern Division at Chicago Junction | 55 |
| On the extension from Cable to Bayfield | 25 |
| There will be completed this winter to a point a few miles south of Bayfield and to Ashland | 30 |
| The tracks from Pacific Junction to St. Paul, at Westminster street, to Post Siding | 2 |
| Double track from Midvale to Oakdale, Ramsey County, Minn. | 2 |
| Double track from Elmo to Stillwater Junction | 4 |
| In Nebraska, on the Norfolk Branch, there has been laid | 30 |
| Total new track | 210 |

THE NORTHWESTERN

has built no road in Minnesota this year. In Iowa the company have finished the Des Moines north to a connection with the Omaha line at Elmore; also extended the line from Sioux Rapids to Hawardsen on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul that runs from Sioux City to Sioux Falls, 100 miles. In Dakota the increased mileage is 129. The line in the James River Valley north of the forty-fifth parallel is finished and in operation fifty miles to Columbia, in Brown County. The increased mileage in other parts of the system is as follows: Wisconsin, seventy-three, from Trempealeau to Gatesville; Michigan, eighty-four; total, 469.

THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL,

an old corporation revived, has built a line from the Mississippi west towards the Omaha, crossing the Milwaukee tracks. Surveys were commenced in May, 1882, and were continued all summer. The first construction contract was let in the middle of June. The track is now laid from Waterville to Red Wing, sixty-six miles, being completed Dec. 9. Trains are running between Waterville and Cannon Falls, forty-five miles. By June 1 they will be run between Waterville and Red Wing. During the building of the road, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul undertook to build a parallel road from Northfield to Red Wing, and are now running trains from Cannon Falls to Northfield.

**Indiana Coal Roads.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 26.—It is evident that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago intends to be a distinctively coal road, and will not remain at the mercy of the Vandalia in getting an inlet to the Clay County coal fields. Col. Crawford is steadily pushing the Chicago & Great Southern and now has it completed to a point below Oxford, over half way from a connection with the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago at Fair Oaks to Brazil. Col. Crawford claims the Chicago & Great Southern is an individual enterprise, but this connection with the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago points indubitably to a coöperative management. Besides this outlet, the probabilities that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago will build a line from Brazil to Bainbridge continues strong. This line is to be the beginning of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago coal road to Indianapolis as the Chicago & Great Southern is to Chicago.

**Operations of the Pennsylvania Company West of Pittsburg.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 26.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Company, which controls the system of roads west of Pittsburg, have declared an annual dividend of 4 per cent on the company's capital, and will have quite a respectable surplus left. The earnings of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis have shown a larger percent of increase over former years than the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, which invariably makes handsome earnings. The Pennsylvania Company is an association of men who leased the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis lines, agreeing to pay interest on bonds and 8 per cent dividends to holders of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago stock, and 7 per cent interest on bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, and dividends when the roads in the system earned a certain amount. This shows that the leased lines have paid 12 per cent, 4 per cent of which belongs to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company. This is said to be the first dividend they have ever received.

**Statement of the Business of the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburg and Erie.**

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for November, 1882, compared with the same month in 1881, shows an increase in gross earnings of $533,610; increase in expenses, $391,592; increase in net earnings, $142,018. Eleven months in 1882 compared with the same period in 1881 show an increase in gross earnings of $4,530,233; increase in expenses, $3,493,838; increase in net earnings, $1,034,395. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for eleven months in 1882 show a surplus over liabilities of $1,865,628; decrease, compared with the same period in 1881, $874,380.

**A Loan of a Million and a Half Negotiated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.**

Boston, Mass., Dec. 26.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad has just negotiated a loan with Kidder, Peabody & Co. for $1,500,000, issuing that amount of its new 6 per cent collateral trust bonds. It having been reported that the California Southern Railroad would be operated in connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road, the latter company states that the report is not correct.

**St. Paul Earnings.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26.—As was anticipated, the gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company shows a falling off for the third week in December as compared with the corresponding week last year. For the week the earnings were $434,000; last year $455,000.

**Railroad Extension in the Lake Superior Region.**

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 26.—The contract has been let for building a ten-mile section of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad extension between Houghton and L'Anse. The entire thirty miles will be ready for service early next autumn.

**A New Road in Tennessee.**

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26.—The charter of the Sparta & Cincinnati Railroad Company was registered today, the purpose being to extend the Sparta branch of the Nashville & Chattanooga Road to connect with the Cincinnati Southern.

**Miscellaneous Items.**

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has just issued a new freight tariff between Chicago, Milwaukee, or Racine, and stations on the Dubuque Division and branches for the winter season of 1883.

Mr. C. M. Levey, late private secretary to Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Burlington, left yesterday for Keokuk to assume the duties of Assistant Superintendent of the Keokuk Division of that road.

The Michigan Central during this week and until after the holidays is treating its patrons to an unusually fine bill of fare on its dining-cars. The menu comprises the finest viands and delicacies that can be secured in this market.

The Fort Wayne yesterday brought in three car-loads of European emigrants. The Lake Shore brought in one car-load Monday and one car-load yesterday. The Michigan Central brought in three car-loads Monday and two car-loads yesterday.

General-Manager S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific Railway, officially announces the appointment of Mr. J. A. Munroe as Assistant General Freight Agent of all lines and branches operated by the Union Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Omaha.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel-Plate) will open up for live-stock business from this point to the East today. Mr. R. B. Organ is the Live-Stock Agent of this road at this point. He is a young man of considerable experience in this branch of the business, and he expects to secure for his road a fair proportion of the traffic.

Mr. J. Condit Smith, of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, arrived in Chicago yesterday from New York. He reports that the road is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. All the track is now down, and the ballasting is being finished. He expects that trains will be running over the road in the course of a month or so. Mr. Smith will visit Hammond early this morning. His road has large possessions at that place, and contemplates various improvements there. He expects to leave for the East tonight.

Commissioner Fink has just issued a circular announcing that the General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines have adopted the following resolution regarding requests from connecting lines for free transportation of employés en route for Europe to solicit emigrant business: "*Resolved*, That employés of Western connecting lines sent to Europe for the purpose of soliciting emigrant business should be considered the same as agents of steamship companies, and will be classed as 'leaders,' under the conditions of resolution 6, of Oct. 24, 1882, and be charged regular fares for rail transportation in both directions."

J. H. Peters, a clerk and shorthand writer in the office of E. St. John, General Passenger Agent of the Rock Island, died Sunday in this city of brain-fever. The deceased was a young man 18 years of age and of fine promise. He came from Stratford, Ont., where his parents still reside, and was just preparing to go to Canada to spend Christmas with his father and mother, when he was so suddenly stricken down with the disease which resulted in his death. Mr. St. John and his associates in the Rock Island office feel deeply grieved over the sudden and untimely death of this promising young man, and they extend to the bereaved parents their heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. George H. Daniels, Commissioner of the Colorado Pool Association, has issued the following circular to General Ticket Agents regarding the non-issue of the Missouri River rate sheet westward for January, 1883: "Owing to certain circumstances the Missouri River joint rate sheet westward will not be issued for the month of January, 1883. The present rate sheet will continue in force with the following exception: From and after Jan. 1, 1883, the second-class rate from the Missouri River to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo will be lowered to $22, and the emigrant rate between the same points will be abolished, taking effect Jan. 1, 1883. Foreign roads and compilers of rate sheets are requested to make up their rates in accordance with the above information."

The General Passenger Agents of the Northwestern roads will hold an adjourned meeting today at Commissioner Dixon's office for the purpose of completing the details of the agreement for the maintenance of passenger rates from Northwestern points to Chicago. A meeting of the Western Trunk-Line Passenger Association will also be held today at the same place to decide whether the association shall be further continued or not. The principal object for which the association was formed was to secure a fair proportion of the emigrant rates from the trunk lines. This matter was adjusted about a year ago, and since that time there has been but little use for the association, and it is quite probable that at the meeting today it will be discontinued.

## THE PORT OF CHICAGO.

**The Fifth Largest Port of Entry.**

This city has a much deeper interest than most people suppose in the Enumerated Port bill, which is apparently snowed under in the United State Senate. The bill passed the House of Representatives unanimously, but has not been heard of since reaching the Upper House. It will no doubt pass unanimously there also if it happens to crop out from under the snow, or in some other other way attracts for a few moments the attention of the ponderous intellects of the members of that body. The following figures taken from the reports of special agents to the Secretary of the Treasury for the last fiscal year form the basis of the argument which this city has to offer for the passage of the bill. The table shows the collections and expenses of the seven principal custom offices in the country, from which it appears that Chicago, an inland city, ranks in magnitude as the fifth port of entry in the country:

| Ports. | Collections. | Expenses. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $152,773,962 | $2,562,400 |
| Boston | 22,755,920 | 675,210 |
| Philadelphia | 11,069,251 | 373,700 |
| San Francisco | 8,679,798 | 332,456 |
| Chicago | 3,445,485 | 103,745 |
| New Orleans | 3,179,369 | 254,550 |
| Baltimore | 3,115,776 | 297,535 |

New York employs 1,352 men in the customs collection; Boston, 586; Philadelphia, 263; San Francisco, 224; Chicago, 83; New Orleans, 179; and Baltimore, 207; from which it appears that the percentage of cost is only 2.8 per cent in Boston, and Chicago comes next with an expense of only 3 per cent. New Orleans and Baltimore are the most expensive ports and cost respectively 8 and 9.5 per cent. Upon these facts and figures may be built a strong argument from a Chicago standpoint for the passage of the bill. It is true that the six other ports mentioned are seaports, but that the customs officers think rather enhances than detracts from the argument that the port of Chicago should be treated to the same sort of legislation as is accorded to ports doing a smaller custom business. An additional argument which is used is this: At present the Collector of this port pays himself out of the perquisits of his office, which, however small, are numerous, and, it is said, foot up $8,500. The Enumerated Port bill, besides bringing other advantages, would cover into the Treasury all the perquisits, and award the Collector a salary almost as much, perhaps, as he is now making. Every one would then know what the position was worth; now they have only the Collector's word for it, and there is no possible way of verifying it.

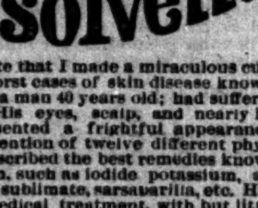
The present Collector, Mr. Spalding, is said to be favorable to the bill, and its importance is likely to be called to the attention of the home Congressmen and the Senators from Illinois.

## IMPEACHING THE LOUISVILLE OFFICIALS.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 26.—The Council tonight formally impeached City-Auditor Phil Hinkle and Assistant Fire-Chief George W. Levi, two of the city-hall officials under indictment for frauds in the Assessor's and Tax-Collector's office. The managers appointed to conduct the impeachment reported articles to the Board of Aldermen. That body meet Tuesday, Jan. 2, to try the cases. The Council Chamber was crowded during the proceedings.

Thousands of our citizens have adopted Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as the family "stand-by."

Cuticura



THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER

Resolvent

I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin disease known. The patient is a man 40 years old; had suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp, and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. Had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparilla, etc. Had paid $500 for medical treatment, with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to use the Cuticura Resolvent internally, and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. He did so, and was completely cured. The skin on his head, face, and many other parts of his body, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. He has now been cured twelve months. Reported by

F. H. Brown, Esq., Barnwell, S. C.

SCROFULA SORE.

Rev. Dr. ——, in detailing his experience with the Cuticura Remedies, said that through Divine Providence one of his parishioners was cured of a scrofulous sore, which was slowly draining away his life, by the Cuticura Resolvent internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. The poison that had fed the disease was completely driven out.

ECZEMA.

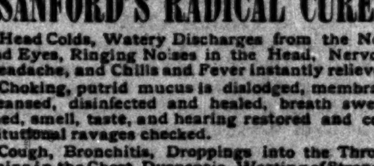
Sixteen months since an eruption broke out on my leg and both feet, which turned out to be Eczema, and caused me great pain and annoyance. I tried various remedies with no good results, until I used the Cuticura Resolvent internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, which entirely cured me, so that my skin is as smooth and natural as ever.

Len. M. Frailey, 64 South-st., Baltimore.

CUTICURA.

The Cuticura treatment for the cure of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases consists in the internal use of Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood-Purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the Great Skin Cures. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, $1.00. Cuticura Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Cuticura Shaving Soap, 15c. Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache, and Chills and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking, putrid mucus is dislodged, membrane cleansed, disinfected and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored and constitutional ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, &c., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

LIGHTNING Is not quicker than COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS in relieving Pain and Weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Remember that stamina, vital energy, the life-principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the grand safeguard of health. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it waxes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of the Bitters. For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for our Almanac.

WEDDING CARDS. Crests, Monograms, Fine Stationery and Engraving at lowest prices. BIRMINGHAM BROS. 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Monroe and Dearborn-sts. J. H. HAVERLY ........ Proprietor and Manager.

EVERY EVENING AT 8, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2, the MADISON SQUARE THEATRE CO. IN ESMERALDA! A play by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Monday, Jan. 1—MRS. LANGTRY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Monroe and Dearborn-sts. J. H. HAVERLY ........ Proprietor and Manager.

ADVANCE SALE. The Reserved Seats for the engagement of MRS. LANGTRY (Commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 1), Will be on sale TODAY and TOMORROW at [illegible] at STORY & CAMP'S MUSIC STORE, [illegible] State-st. On FRIDAY the sale will be [illegible] the theatre. Prices: $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00.

REPERTOIRE: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee—"THE HONEYMOON." Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings—"AN UNEQUAL MATCH."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Clark-st., opposite Court-House. JOHN A. HAMLIN ........ Manager.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2. A WEEK OF PURE MIRTH! The Distinguished Comedian, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, Supported by an excellent company, in the [illegible] Pastoral Comedy, EDGEWOOD FOLKS. Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Regular Prices. Next Week—LITTLE MINNIE PALMER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Tonight: JOSEPH MURPHY IN A NEW PLAY. Second production on any stage of Mr. George F. Rowe's romantic spectacular Irish drama entitled THE DONAGH. A Picture of Life in Ireland as it exists today. PRODUCED WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY. During the action of the play will be exhibited Panoramic Views of the Beautiful Lakes of Killarney. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Sunday, Dec. 31, Goodwin & Thorne's "Black Flag."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Enthusiastic Reception and Most Gratifying Success of the Favorite Actress and Vocalist, ANNIE PIXLEY, In Fred Marsden's New Comedy, ZARA. ZARA ........ ANNIE PIXLEY. With New Musical Selections and Dances. Matinee today at 2 o'clock. Fifth Performance tonight. Next Week—ANNIE PIXLEY as M'LISS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Clark-st., bet. Lake and Randolph. JAS. B. MEADE ........ Manager. The only First-Class Variety House in the City. Admission one-half that of any other Theatre. Every evening & Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. LEAVITT & PASTOR'S United Combination of Variety Stars. Monday, Jan. 1—Extra Matinee—M. B. Leavitt's Rentz-Stanley Novelty and Burlesque Company.

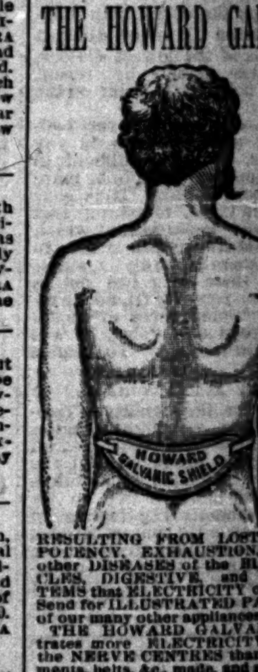
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Halsted and West Madison-streets. DAN'L SHELBY ........ Proprietor and Manager. IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES! W. J. SCANLAN! In Bartley Campbell's FRIEND AND FOE.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. ALL THIS AND NEXT WEEK. GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, With Entire Troupe. Each Afternoon at 1:30; Each Evening at 7:30. Admission, 10 cents. Choice seats 15 cents extra.

POSTPONEMENT. On account of a serious accident to the Count RADETZKY the concert will be POSTPONED till Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1883.

A NATION'S WEALTH Is Founded on the Health and Vigor of Its People.

THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD




Cures Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Lack of Vigor, Lost Vitality, Weakness of a Personal Nature

RESULTING FROM LOST STRENGTH and EXPOSURE, EXHAUSTION, RHEUMATISM, and other DISEASES of the BLOOD, NERVES, MUSCLES, DIGESTIVE, and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS that ELECTRICITY or MAGNETISM [illegible]. Send for ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET [illegible] of our many other appliances, Electric and Magnetic. THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD concentrates more ELECTRICITY and Magnetism over the NERVE CENTRES than ten of any other [illegible] ments, belts, &c., made, and are WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole.

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Ask your DRUGGIST or SHOE DEALER for them. [illegible] boot or shoe worn.

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PUBLIC NOTICE—PROPOSALS FOR water-pipe and laying the same. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Clerk of the Village of Hyde-Park, will receive [illegible] 4 o'clock p. m. of Monday, January [illegible], at his office in the Village Hall [illegible] proposals for the furnishing of [illegible] more or less, of 6-inch cast-iron water-pipe [illegible] weight of 32 pounds per lineal foot [illegible] received at same time and place [illegible] said ¼ mile, more or less, of [illegible] Wabash-avenue, between Thirty-[illegible] third-streets. Bids for furnishing and laying to be [illegible]. Each bid must be accompanied by a [illegible] for $250, and the village reserves [illegible] any or all bids. [illegible]

BEATTY'S ORGANS [illegible]

## QUESTION OF WAGES.

### English Free Trade vs. American Protection—The "Pauper Labor" Gabble Exposed.

### English Cotton Factory Hands Earn $250 Per Year—American Do. $245.

### Who Pockets the High Protection Tax Paid by the Consumer?

*Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.*

We are thoroughly convinced from a careful examination of official statistics and the census bulletin for 1880 that there is a honest misconception in the minds of many American citizens as to the effect of protective taxation upon wages and industries in this or any other country. A priori reasoning ought to demonstrate beyond doubt that any system of laws relating to trade which narrows and restricts the market for commodities must in the long run lessen the demand for labor and reduce wages. Wages, like everything else, are subject to the inexorable law of supply and demand, and it is an inevitable consequence that all laws which place restrictions upon trade—and this is the object of protective tariff legislation—lessen the demand for labor and diminish its value.

When, therefore, we find in official documents that wages are higher in practically free-trade England than they are in protectionist France and Germany, and a little higher than they are in at least one of the great protected industries of the United States, the facts are in harmony with the deductions of enlightened reason. That wages generally average higher in this country than in England is true, but this comes from the great demand for labor in developing the resources of a country with wonderful natural advantages, and not from tariff restrictions upon trade.

The average annual wages paid by cotton manufacturers of Great Britain exceed those paid in the same industry in the United States—the average for the United Kingdom in 1881, according to a report published by our State Department, being $250.33 for each person employed; and the annual average in the United States, according to the published census returns for 1880 being $245.93 for each employé.

Referring to the report of our State Department on the "Cotton and Woolen Mills of Europe," pages 42, 43, and 44, concerning the cotton-goods industry of Lancashire, England, valuable data upon the point under consideration are presented by United States Consul Albert D. Shaw, under date of July 15, 1882.

This report presents the statistics used in response to Mr. Belden's remark about "English starvation wages." It states that the amount of wages annually paid to cotton spinners and weavers in Great Britain is $121,662,500; and that "this amounts to a trifle over an average (men, women, and children) of $250 per annum" is affirmed by Bradstreet's Journal. We make the exact amount $250.33, as against an average in this country for men, women, and children, according to the census returns, of $245.93.

The natural advantages of Lancashire for the manufacture of cotton goods are alluded to by Mr. Shaw, and first is the climate. He says: "The humidity of the atmosphere enables manufacturers to spin and weave at great advantage. In the finer grades it is almost impossible to spin yarn economically without a humid atmosphere, because without a certain needed dampness the cotton frequently breaks, rendering the working slow and expensive." In other parts of England, where the atmosphere is dryer, attempts have been made "to introduce artificial moisture into mills," but this has not proved a success and has been abandoned.

In 1879, says Mr. Shaw, Mr. Thornly, an Englishman, visited the United States, as the "special commissioner" of the "Textile Manufacturer" of Manchester, in order to ascertain the cost of manufacturing printing cloths in various localities in the United State and make a comparison of this cost with the cost in England. The object, of course, was to ascertain whether or no the supremacy of England's cotton manufactures in the markets of the world was endangered by the United States. This supremacy, we are inclined to think, will not be seriously endanger by the mills of New England, but the time is near at hand when, if this country can have freedom of trade, the mills of the South will not only endanger, but they will successfully compete with, those of England.

The statistics presented by the "special commissioner," which Consul Shaw asserts "will be found reliable," showing the average cost of manufacturing a pound of printing cloth in various localities are presented in the following table:

| | Wages, cents. | Sundry expenses, cents. | Rent, int. & dep'n, cents. | Totals, cents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall River | 6.997 | 2.111 | 4.1183 | 14.1355 |
| Lowell | 6.882 | 2.733 | 4.1184 | 13.733 |
| Rhode Island | 6.422 | 1.834 | 3.743 | 11.9997 |
| Pennsylvania | 6.44 | 5.04 | 4.1183 | 15.5983 |
| England | 6.9234 | 2.6256 | 2.503 | 12.10 |

It will be noticed that the cost in wages is higher in England than in any of the other places mentioned. This table was prepared before our census was taken, and is a complete verification of the rate of wages paid in this country and in England, as derived from the census returns and from the returns made to Parliament, from which it was ascertained that the annual average in England was $250.33 for each employé and $245.93 in the United States.

But while the cost in wages for manufacturing a pound in weight of printing cloth is the most in England, the total average cost of production there is less than it is here. For example, the average cost at the places named in this country is a mere fraction under 14 cents a pound, while in England it is but a trifle over 12 cents a pound. Our disadvantages are referred to in the following language: "It will be noticed that the disadvantages suffered by the American cotton-manufacturers arise chiefly from the weight of their taxation, the dearness of their coal, and the great expense of their mills and machinery." The cheapness of the manufacture in Rhode Island is attributed to the use of water instead of steam power.

But the crushing disadvantage under which our manufacturers labor is, indeed, the "weight of tariff taxation." Everything they use, except the raw cotton, is grievously taxed. Aside from local taxes, coal is taxed, machinery is taxed to carry out the burdensome protective-tariff policy—the destructive tariff policy inaugurated for the benefit of an oligarchy of cormorants who are sucking the life-blood of every naturally profitable American industry.

The principal difficulty which the cotton manufacturers of this country experience is removable. Their curse is protective taxation. Were do not prevent them from competing with England, but the "weight of tariff taxation" is the acknowledged cause of their inability to challenge English supremacy in the markets of the world. Strike down our abominable tariff-taxation laws, remove the burdens they impose upon every truly American industry, let our manufacturers carry on their business in their factories instead of in the halls of Congress—in short, let trade be free—and with the passing of the lamentations of the taxeater and the moldy-beggar there will be a revival of prosperity based on natural advantages and superior enterprise such as this country has never seen.

To all believers in protection beggary we commend the study of facts and figures in place of the usual declamatory protectionist clap-trap, and advise them to cease from "kicking against the pricks."

## A RISING MAN.

### The Remarkable Story of an Ohio Postal Clerk.

*Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 24.—The Sunday *Herald* tells the following story about an Ohio man:

"In the year of our Lord, 1868, there was a clerk in the Post-Office Department by the name of Samuel M. Bryan. He drew from the General Government $1,200 as compensation for his services. Bryan was an ambitious clerk. So he began to look about for his opportunity. Finally he met his opportunity in a very strange place, about the last place a man would expect anything less than a calamity in—in Woman's Rights Convention in Washington. The second night Bryan stood up and addressed—the Chairwoman. Instantly there was a sensation. Bryan was young, good-looking, with square, manly figure. His face, however, wore such a devil-may-care look that it was at first believed he intended making fun of the meeting. But when it was seen that this sweet young man was with them, the rapture of the ancient virgins, the Roman matrons, and the Spartan mothers who made up the audience was of such an ardent character as to be almost lurid. Bryan gained this much in the canvass: he learned first confidence in himself. The admiration he derived had fired his imagination; the praise had stimulated his imagination and lifted him up. He went back to his dingy office in the Post-Office Department and began the most painful of processes, thinking. Upon his desk lay a newspaper. In that paper was a small paragraph that decided Bryan's fate. Without knowledge concealed in it he might yet be obscure and poor. The paragraph was a brief one. It merely said that the Emperor of Japan was about to inaugurate a postal system corresponding to that of civilized countries. The Emperor was about to send out agents to make special studies of those systems. Bryan almost bounded out of the window when he read this paragraph. 'Here is my chance,' said he. 'The Emperor of Japan shall be my customer.' He acted promptly. He had barely enough money to pay his passage to Japan, but he did not wait. He resigned and was off by the lightning express for Japan and fortune. Bryan's pleasing address and thorough knowledge of our postal system at once gave him work. So well did he please the Emperor that he gave him rapid advancement. He established our postal system in Japan. To it he has added the system of postal telegraphy and savings-bank. He came to this country in 1872, and negotiated our Postal Treaty with Japan. He then went to Europe, and negotiated similar treaties with leading Powers there. For years he has been Director-General of International posts in Japan, and has acquired a handsome fortune. He is not yet 40. Having reached a sufficient sum he has wisely concluded to come home. He wrote from Japan that he would be in Washington Christmas-Day. Before his departure he was personally thanked by the Mikado. He was also presented with the fourth class insignia of the Order of the Rising Sun, the Prime Minister, President of the Board of Decorations, presiding at the ceremony. I wonder if he will commune with the ancient virgins who first started him out of his office shell when he returns. Perhaps Mr. Bryan may be their next candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Bryan's candidacy will derive additional strength from the fact that he is a native of Ohio."

## TELEGRAPHY.

### Western Union Watered Stock Vigorously Defended.

*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The legal attack of the Mutual Union upon the Western Union comes up before the New York Attorney-General today, unless the compromise so often reported be in fact made at the last moment. To show how Western Union stock has been watered, attention is called to the fact that the Secretary of the company, in a sworn tax-office return, puts the total cost of construction of lines and plant in the State of New York at only $481,886. Even supposing every State in the Union to have the same expenditure, the total cost of the "plant" would be but $19,000,000, and yet the company has a capital of $80,000,000.—*Springfield Republican.*

There is a good deal of this sort of thing, printed in carelessness, in journals that should be too well informed to permit injurious imputations upon false intelligence. The Western Union Telegraph Company is the most marvelous business development on the globe, and has performed service such as was never done through any other organization of human brains and hands. The extortions of this company are complained of! Why, the cheapness with which it serves the people across the continent and through the seas, upon circuits of thousands and tens of thousands of miles, is one of the wonders of the world.

There is a loud gabble about the enormous capital ($80,000,000) represented in the stock. What of that sum? The British Government paid nearly $50,000,000—our recollection is the sum was £9,000,000—for the telegraph "plant" in the islands of Great Britain—a small fractional part in area of the gigantic territory covered by the Western Union—and the British Government monopoly has been giving its energies to an effort to suppress the telephone.

It is a very narrow view of the subject to say that poles and wires are cheap. Constant changes and renewals are necessary, and the astonishing advances made in instruments occasion large investments, while as population grows here and there the web of wires is spun far and wide, often in advance of profit.

It is contrary to all experience to suppose that the Government could do the work of the Western Union Telegraph Company one-half as well as it is done under the present management. Government should keep its sticky and clumsy fingers out of this fine strung, complex, and most comprehensive business.

[The English Government is doing it vastly better and cheaper than the private companies ever did, notwithstanding it has kept its "sticky and clumsy fingers in this fine strung and complex business."—ED. TRIBUNE.]

The old cry of monopoly is raised against the Western Union. We are not aware that competition now appears under a novel aspect—that there is any greater sincerity in it than in former times.

Meddling with a structure so vast as that of the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose interests are wider than the continent, and in the remotest regions, as well as in the great cities, is to be expected—but the average American editor, who has been long and well administered unto by this company should not hastily countenance and flippantly approve criticism, fault-finding, and hostility that are frivolous if not malicious.

In many of the cities there is a fierce and increasing demand that the wires shall be put under the ground and out of the way. There could hardly be anything more cruelly stupid than this suggestion. Are not our streets sufficiently ragged? Are they not torn up often enough? Do we want the cities infested and assailed by an everlasting army of like persuasion with plumbers, who shall forever rip and tear our already hideous streets? If we had sub-streets as they have in Paris the wires might be carried through them. There men can walk about under ground and put up or repair wires.

We rather like to see a great number of wires. We look at them strung in scores around our corner and over the roof with complacency. They mean business, and are not a bad index of the value of real estate. It is not becoming civilized men to be fretful about the most consummate, convenient, and indispensable agencies of civilization.

### How the Lightning Will Be Flashed by the Postal Telegraph Company.

*Philadelphia Times.*

"In less than thirty days," said Lester A. Bartlett to a reporter, "we shall have in operation between New York and Chicago the most perfect telegraph line the world ever saw."

Mr. Bartlett has in charge the construction of the lines of the new postal telegraph, of which some account was given in the *Times* a few days ago. He came to this city yesterday and gave an interesting account of the progress the company is making and of the way in which it proposes to transact business. It is now building a line between New York and Chicago, and poles are up along the whole distance, with the exception of a few gaps, aggregating about fifty miles, which the contractors are rapidly filling. The wires are being strung as rapidly as they can be manufactured at the company's works, for one of the peculiarities of the Postal Telegraph Company is that it makes its own wire—a steel core, the size of a large knitting-needle, electro-plated with copper until it is nearly as thick a as lead-pencil. When the New York-Chicago line is finished, which will be some time next month, a second line will be started to run to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and a third to go to Boston. In the course of next year it is proposed to reach all the principal cities east of the Mississippi, and the company's contract with the new French Cable Company obliges it to have its wires in New Orleans in fifteen months from September, 1882. The cable company, which is organized in France with a capital of $11,000,000, is laying a cable across the Atlantic by way of the coast of Portugal and the Azores Islands. From the Azores two cables will be laid; one to Havana and Aspinwall, where it will connect with the South American system of lines, and the other to a point on the shore of Long Island Sound, where it will connect with the lines of the Postal Telegraph Company. The poles for the land line to this point are already in place. How the sparks will fly. It is promised that some marvelous results will be shown when these lines are finished. Not only will the wires be "worked" through from New York to Chicago without repeating, a feat practically impossible with iron wires worked by the Morse or any other system, but the rapidity of transmission will be greatly increased. The average time required for sending a message between the two cities now is fifteen minutes, but with the copper wires it will be only a few seconds. "Why," said Mr. Bartlett, with enthusiasm, "if I could get that far ahead of the Stock Exchange I'd bust the world!"

It is claimed that the application of the duplex and quadruplex patents to the Morse system is practicable only on short circuits; that, in fact, the latter will work properly but little farther than the distance between New York and Philadelphia, while the Gray system, which is owned by the Postal Telegraph Company, multiplies an iron wire nine times over a 300 mile circuit, and a copper wire to any extent and over any distance. Practically, however, it has only been made to work up to nine messages at once on a single copper wire. The base of the system is that difference in vibrations which makes musical tones. It is well known that if two strings on different violins are tuned in exactly the same key a bow drawn across one will cause both to sound, and something of the same kind is applied to the telegraph. A little instrument toned in a certain key is attached to one end of the wire, and the message sent through it is received by another instrument, similarly toned, at the other end. These two instruments work in harmony, and are not interfered with at all by the working of another, or, theoretically, of any number of other sets, over the same wire at the same time. There is something in the electrical vibrations that keeps their notes distinct.

### AN EDITOR'S STOCKING.

*Hackensack Republican.*

A stocking hung from the mantelpiece;
'Twas decidedly poor and holey;
But bad as it was, it belonged to a man—
An editor meek and lowly.
It hung all night till the light of morn
Came dancing through the sashes;
But alas, for the hose, and alas, for the man—
'Twas filled to the top with ashes!
Ashes of many a hope deferred,
And dust of procrastination;
Ashes of benefits conferred,
And ashes of desolation.
Wo to the man with the shattered sock—
Oh, darn it all, 'tis shocking!
And wo to the fellow who filled it up—
Alas for the editor's stocking!

### The Three Greatest Liars.

George Alfred Townsend made Ochiltree the butt of ridicule in one of his "Gath" letters, and spoke of him as "the greatest liar in America." "Did you see my husband's reference to you in his letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*?" asked Mrs. Townsend of Tom. "Yes, madame, I did," said the Congressman-elect, "there are three great liars in America. I am one of them; your husband is the other two."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"U li Perkins" has generally been reckoned one of the famous fabulist trio, and it is hardly fair to snuff him out in order to double the honors on George.

## COST OF GOVERNMENT.

### Estimates of the Money Needed the Coming Year—Nearly Four Millions Asked for Coast Defenses—Condition of the Appropriation Bills—Cheesequake Creek.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The Chief of Engineers asks that $3,600,000 shall be appropriated by Congress at this session for the commencement, continuance, and completion of the forts on our sea-coast and frontier. This sum is asked for work upon the forts and not for manufacture of guns or torpedoes. No appropriations for the work contemplated in these estimates have been made for many years. A small sum—last year $173,000—has been annually appropriated for the protection, preservation, and repair of the forts, and an equal amount for these purposes is called for this year. Last year $100,000 was appropriated for the armament of sea-coast defenses.

Three of the regular annual appropriation bills have been passed by both Houses of Congress—viz.: the Indian, the Consular and Diplomatic, and the Agricultural bills. They still require action by the House of Representatives, however, upon the various Senate amendments, increasing their amounts slightly. The House has also passed the Military Academy and the Postal Appropriation bills. The former has been reported from the Senate Committee and placed upon the Senate calendar in readiness for passage. The latter remains in the hands of the Senate Committee on Appropriations for further consideration. The three bills first named, as increased by the Senate, provide for aggregate appropriations as follows: Indian, $5,376,256; Consular and Diplomatic, $1,321,755; Agricultural, $404,640. The Postal Appropriation bill, as passed by the House, authorizes a total expenditure during the next fiscal year of $44,218,520 (which is less than the estimated postal revenue for the same period), and the total of the Military Academy bill is $305,557.

The Army bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, provides for a total appropriation of $24,681,500. The department estimates for other bills now in course of preparation by the House Appropriations Committee are in amount as follows: Pensions, $101,575,000; fortifications, $1,000,000; the navy, $23,481,078; legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, $21,340,170; "sundry civil" expenditures, $34,186,376; the District of Columbia, $775,149. The Pensions, Fortifications, and Navy bills will be ready for report to the House immediately after New-Year's Day. The estimates are, of course, considered merely as data for the general guidance of the committee, and will probably be cut down materially, as has been the case heretofore. After these, there will remain for preparation the General Deficiency bill—for which no definit estimates can yet be made—and a possible River and Harbor bill.

Among the streams of water which have gained a National fame by means of River and Harbor bills is Cheesequake Creek in New Jersey. The Chief of Engineers has made a report concerning the work done and to be done upon that stream. Before the work began the depth of water in the channel at the mouth of the stream was one foot at mean low water for about three-fourths of the length to be improved. There had been expended up to June 30, 1881, $129, and on the following day there was the remainder of an appropriation of $25,000 available. During the year ending June 30, 1882, there was expended $568. With almost the entire appropriation made up to that time unexpended, Congress gave $15,000 more on Aug. 2, 1882, in the last River and Harbor bill, so that there is nearly $40,000 available for use in the year which will end on June 30 next. The engineers report that all of this can be profitably expended this year, and, although it is stated that only $36,000 is needed for the completion of the existing project, they add that $20,000 more can be profitably expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Attention has been directed to the improvement of Potowomut River, in Rhode Island, and some interest may be taken in the progress of the work there. A bar across the mouth of this little estuary made the depth of the channel at that point about two and one-half feet at low water, and the Government undertook to widen the channel and make the depth five feet. There was available for the work in the year ending June 30, 1882, the sum of $4,951, all of which was used, and the engineers ask for no further appropriation. No money was spent upon Sumpawamus Inlet, New York, until the last fiscal year, when $32 was used, leaving $6,968 available for the current fiscal year. The engineers think that $16,000 more can be profitably expended next year.

Cambridge joke—"Which is the better college, Yale or Harvard?" "I don't know," replied Montmorenci, cuttingly, with a polite smile; "but I know a man who had twins so much alike that the only way to tell 'em apart was to send one to Harvard and one to Yale. Then one came back a gentleman, and one a Connecticut rough."

Pure Soaps, Extracts and Toilet Articles, made by the successors of Robert Low, the celebrated London Perfumer, are seen everywhere. These goods have stood the test of a century, and are recommended by druggists throughout the world.

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3301 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3267 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson & Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, | H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, | Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
538 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
489 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
698 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Still, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
655 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. H. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 19TH INST., A pocketbook containing money and papers. Apply only by letter, describing same, to CAPT. GOODMAN, Exchange Building, Washington and Clark-sts.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM WAGON, Saturday, Dec. 23, one package, marked D. J. Murray, Wausau, Wis. Return to No. 5 South Jefferson-st. and receive reward.

LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth-st., orange-colored satchel. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 3169 Ellis-av.

LOST—THURSDAY, THE 21ST, IN THE city, or between there and Oak Park, a lady's gold watch with short guard chain attached; initials on case E. J. J. Return to Room 8 McCormick Block, and receive reward.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for the return of a black valise and black overcoat; supposed to have been left at the Michigan Southern Depot. Leave the same with Mr. Dale, drug-store, corner of Madison and Clark-sts.

$75 REWARD—LOST, ON MADISON or Randolph-st. cars, or on La Salle-st., between Randolph and Monroe, a solitaire diamond screw-stud; prized more as being a gift than for its value. The above reward will be cheerfully paid by the loser. 629 Carroll-av.

## STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 128 and 130 West Monroe.

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ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

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AGENTS WANTED—LADY AGENTS for our Improved Combination Corset. Sold only by canvassers. Room 3 Central Music-Hall.

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WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS LADY concert singers. Address X 16, Tribune.

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FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS—
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x150; below market price.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100x125; $90.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125; $90.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth, 25x180; $125.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125; $85.
Forest-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 30x125; $70.
State-st., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, east front, 50x120; $127.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
WESTERN-AV.—Northeast corner Flournoy-st., 5 lots, each 24x125 feet.
HARRISON-ST.—East of Western-av., 4 lots, 27.8x125 feet each.
CENTRE-AV.—Corner of Harrison, 2-story brick house and barn, 50x110 feet.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
HURLBUT-ST.—Corner Belden-av., frame house, lot 50x120 feet.
LA SALLE-ST.—Corner Oak—3-story and basement stone front; all modern conveniences; at a bargain; lot 24x104.
ONTARIO-ST.—Between State and Cass, 3-story and basement brick; cheap.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
SUPERIOR-ST.—East of Pine, 50x125 feet.
STATE-ST.—Corner of Walton-place, 55x100 feet.
DEARBORN-AV.—Several choice lots and one corner.
PINE-ST.—35x140, an elegant corner south of Chicago-av.
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
CLARK-ST.—48x100 feet, north of Schiller, at a sacrifice.
FRANKLIN-ST.—Between Chestnut and White, 27x100 feet.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—SOUTHWEST CORner West Jackson-st. and Winchester-av., ten-roomed brick house with all modern improvements; a decided bargain. OWNER, 27 Lake-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
FLOURNOY-ST.—West of Ogden-av., 2-story and basement brick house; modern conveniences; price, $3,500.
WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Between Loomis and Laflin, 48x124; cheap.
WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.—Near Margaret, 24x125 feet.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT $16,000 CASH, 40 LOTS, or over 4 acres, South Division, Chicago; lots north and south of them worth $1,200 each; come; must have money. Address OWNER, 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
LAKE-AV.—Near Thirty-seventh-st., 10-room brick house, splendidly built, 2 stories and good cellar; lot 31x160 feet.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Sixteenth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front brick house, and lot 25 by 167 feet; title perfect; house in first-class condition; price twelve thousand and five hundred dollars ($12,500). Inquire of CHARLES CLAYTON, 103 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, east front 50x130 @130. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Near Seventeenth-st., two 2-story frame buildings, stores below, flats above; renting for 15 per cent on price asked; well sell separately; lots 24x100 feet each.
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—North of viaduct, two vacant lots; cheap.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2732 COTTAGE-GROVE-av., 2-story brick store and dwelling building, 25x75; lot 25x150; $6,250.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST.—Northwest corner of Huron, 94x80 feet. This is the best lot left on the North Side for flat, and if suitably improved would pay handsomely.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE PARK-AV., ELEgant residence; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; very reasonable if taken at once.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A CHRISTmas present worth having; beautiful Queen Anne cottage, gas, water, sewer, choicest lots in town; ready in 30 days and sold on the easy payments. Don't wait till spring unless you want to pay higher prices.
D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home.
C. E. BROWNE,
41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BILLINGS, MONTANA—Lots in the City of Billings. Send for copy of "The Yellowstone Valley." T. S. WADSWORTH, 165 La Salle-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND lot on South Side, north of Thirty-first-st., and east of State, not exceeding $7,000 in cost. Address, with particulars, C 70, Tribune office.

## FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc., and good security. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT, $25 TO $1,000, LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; other securities at low rates. 152 Dearborn, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 6 and 7.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS IN SUMS TO suit. Room 10, 137 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000 6½ PER CENT 3 year notes, secured by trust deed on property in Chicago worth $50,000. A. HEILE, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—PROSSER CAR STOCK. Inquire at Room 11, 142 Dearborn-st.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO. 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 5 YEARS, 6 PER CENT net, on brick residence West Monroe-st., worth $4,500 cash. Principals address owner, C 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. W 92, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$1,000. $2,000, $5,000 TO LOAN ON city real estate at 6 per cent. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

$2,500 TO $10,000 IN HAND TO LOAN at 6 per cent on city property, by LEWIS UMLAUF, 89 Randolph-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit on city property; no commission. E. GRACE, southeast cor. Clark and Jackson.

## DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 80 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

## STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES

FOR SALE—SAFES—WE HAVE AN assortment of Hall, Diebold, Cincinnati Safe and Lock Company, McNeale & Urban's fire and burglar proof safes, new and second-hand; also a new Beard Bro. screw door burglar chest with time lock only; also a fine lot of the justly celebrated Detroit safes. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLing, No. 427 Park-av.; $45 per month. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 28 Portland Block.

TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM FLAT, WITH screens, globes, etc., for sale. 188 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM ATtic brick cottage at 3-5 Oakley-st.; bath, hot and cold water, all modern improvements. Splendid location. Rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND CELLAR NEW brick house; parlor, dining, and kitchen on main floor, with laundry in cellar, all modern improvements, on West Monroe-st., just west of Campbell-av. Price $35 per month. M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—10-room house or flat of 4 rooms. Call on owner on premises. 1026 West Polk-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—A GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE, suitable for two families, 3106 Cottage Grove-av.; $30 per month. Also choice houses and lots at Englewood cheap.
D. W. STORRS.
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, DINING-room and kitchen on first floor, with barn, 115 Drexel-boulevard. Inquire at 3513 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NO. 3332 DEARBORN-ST., 7-room cottage; barn, $25. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 1029 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS OF 3 AND 6 rooms in brick block, Thirty-first-st. and lake shore; healthy locality; trains handy; $12 to $35 per month.
D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR CENTRE-ST. CARS—A good 6-room flat, lower floor of brick house, $18. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF SIX ROOMS. Apply at 302 Michigan-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 472 WABASH-AV.—Nicely furnished single room to gentleman only.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished parlors, with first-class table. Also part of barn. Best block on Michigan-av. Private family. Address C 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SINgle or en suite at 47 Monroe-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—541 WABASH-AV., TWO large front rooms; also two small rooms.

TO RENT—559 WABASH-AV., LARGE furnished front rooms, with roomy closets, with or without board. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT ROOMS, suitable for ladies or gents; one for housekeeping. 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Room 35.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER Michigan-av., elegantly-furnished alcove and other rooms; modern conveniences: very desirable.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED, $1 TO $2 per week, or 25 to 50 cents per day. 292 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN FLAT 1, 434 North Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SITTINGroom, bedroom, and bath-room, fire and gas; dayboard very near. References exchanged. No. 476 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 3 AND 4 ROOMS in the new apartment house No. 273 Hubbard-st.; no children. 28 N. Centre-av., corner Hubbard-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY FREEMAN & CO., RENTal Agency, Room 9 Times Building:
Elegant parlors; splendid suites.
Flats furnished and unfurnished.
Rooms with private families.
Rooms with or without board.
Furnished houses.
Houses and rooms unfurnished.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY HAS A room to rent to gentleman willing to pay for home comforts. Address C 5, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
241 State-st., elegant store, corner Jackson-st.
Four small brick stores on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., suitable for retail business; will rent to good tenants at low rates.
49 La Salle-st., second and third floors, together or separate; good vaults; suitable for business or office purposes.
163 and 165 Fifth-av., second, third, and fourth floors, together or separate; hydraulic elevator to be put in.
322 West Lake-st., fine brick store, plate-glass windows, corner of Union Park-place.
781 West Van Buren-st., near Hoyne-av., small brick store; good retail location.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 623 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID CORNER store, Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st.; very cheap. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—A LARGE, ROOMY STORE; rent cheap. Inquire at store 117 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, 1883, STORE Nos 68 and 70 Wabash-av.; 5 stories and basement; 45x165 feet. W. H. WOOD, Agent, Room 11, 40 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICE ROOMS, North Clark-st., near bridge. Address C 76, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—266 WABASH-AV.—IN Gilas' Building, first floor and basement, $75 per month. Possession Jan. 1. Fixtures for sale. Apply on premises.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR MORE nice furnished rooms by a middle-aged gentleman and wife for light housekeeping, or would board with a nice private family. Address C 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR WOULD like two very nice rooms on the North Side by the 1st of January. Address, stating price, O. K., 125 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT 25X50, not too far from business centre; must have good light and be of low rent; for light manufacturing purposes. Address, for 2 days, C 44, Tribune office.

## PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP—MERCHANT TAIloring, established and profitable ready-made clothing may be added; party with $2,000 upwards; can come in 1st of January. Location, large prosperous city in Central Michigan. Address Z 25, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, in legitimate manufacturing business that will pay large profits; only those seeking a good investment need answer. C 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN THE LIVEstock business in Texas; my ranch is situated in one of the most healthy locations in America; will keep 1,000 head of cattle and 1,500 head of horses; capital required $1,500; a fortune guaranteed in a few years. Address B. VAN RAUB, Leon Springs, Bexar Co., Texas.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $3,000 to $5,000, to handle his own money and take one-half interest in an established manufacturing business, doing a business of $250 per day; profits 30 per cent; capital wanted to extend the business. Address Y 72, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION!—AUCTION!—THE UNDERsigned will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1882, at 1 o'clock p. m., at their stables, corner of Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av., fine Kentucky coachers, single drivers, and saddle horses, draft horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, robes, etc. All outside parties having any of the above-mentioned property which they wish to dispose of are requested to bring it in on the morning of sale.
Sale every Wednesday and Saturday.
All sales guaranteed as represented.
T. J. BRODRICK & CO.

AT BLANEY, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, 390 to 396 Wabash-av., a number of second-hand carriages and buggies, in good order and cheap.

$80.00 WILL BUY A FINE YOUNG work horse; cost $150.00 in the country last spring; taken for debt; owner has no use for him reason for offering him so low. Is a good traveler and true puller in single or double harness; has good bone and muscle; free from spot or blemish; is a useful business horse. This is a rare chance and worthy of the attention of any one requiring such a horse. Call at barn in the alley in and rear of residence No. 1251 Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. Man in stable will sell.

## PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GENeral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 203. Evening consultation at residence, 92 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLECtion of claims in city and country.—Skillful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 17 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL OVER CHICAGO GANTZ'S GREAT tolu cough drops, 10 cents, at druggists. A godsend to consumptives, colds, asthma, catarrh, etc.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 30 years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG man on small salary to begin with for office work and collecting. Answer in own handwriting, and give age and names and addresses of references. Address C 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHRIStian young man familiar with typewriting and shorthand. Address C 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS—7 EXPERIENCED and inexperienced; permanent engagements; wages $12 to $18 per week. Room 13, 167 South Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFfice work; experience not necessary; $65 made per month, $300 required. Room 13, 167 South Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STATIONery clerk. Address C 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, and assistant at once; also bill-clerk and correspondent for grocery house. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUGgist acquainted with city trade; must be a young man, single, and bring best city references. Apply at once to JOHN W. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 573 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CORREspondent. Address, stating salary desired, C 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer and 2 young men, experienced and inexperienced for stock in wholesale house. Apply immediately at office 4, 116 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; give age and last employer. References must be first-class. Address C 75, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—6 OR 8 METAL GILDERS; also one capable of superintending work. J. W. MAGNUSSON & CO., 208 Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS WHO ARE able to handle shovel and wheelbarrow to work on the Mississippi levees in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We are agents for the following contractors: P. J. Kennedy, Kemp Levee, Bruin & Co., Bolivar & Co., George Arnold & Co., at Riverton and Shilo levees; also railway and other works South; the cheapest laborers' tickets to all the works; also to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 208 South Water-st.

Remember, we ship over the only direct railway line. No delay. No changes of cars.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; 120 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—JAN. 1, A TRAVELING salesman for wholesale jewelry house. State territory and references. None but experienced men wanted. Address C 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND REliable man who understands gardening, the care of horses and cow, and the work about a gentleman's place. Apply with reference to H. M. DUPEE, 227 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—AT 241 DEARBORN, EXperienced man and wife without children for a farm.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BAKINGpowder salesmen. Address, stating experience and sales, X 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARTENDER AT SOUTHeast corner of Clark and Jackson.

WANTED—BY AN EASTERN MANUfacturing house an experienced salesman with an established trade (no others need apply) in made-up lace goods, to travel in large Western cities only; headquarters to be in Chicago. Address C 48, Tribune.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TO GO South—one year's work—One good foreman for piledriver; 8 men to work on piledriver. Apply at 293 Ohio-st., Thursday.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN to sell stoves in Nebraska. Apply to RATHBONE, SARD & CO.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITor. Good English education. To go to Ohio. Will pay salary. Must be able to give bond. Call at 73 Ashland Block.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK travelers for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri; only good men with established trade need apply. LOUIS ADLER, 176 East Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR CITY, good pay. 125 Clark-st., Room 34.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; good wages for good service. 122 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL. REFERences required. 2830 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY at 1635 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 365 WEST JACKSONst., first-class girl for general housework, good cook, washer, and ironer. References.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; private family; also a laundress; must have good reference. Address C 73, Tribune office, giving name and references.

WANTED—FIRTS-CLASS GERMAN girl for general housework; must have first-class reference; South Side. Address for one week C 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook and laundress in family at Hyde Park. Apply at northeast corner Madison-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.; references required.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework at 3915 Indiana-av. German preferred.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSEgirl to take care of infant during the day and sleep at home. Apply at 3341 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG BUT EXPERIenced nurse-girl. Apply at 371 Wabash av., upper flat.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman as working housekeeper where another servant is kept; must take entire charge; small family. References. 142 Twentieth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED GERMAN and Polish speaking lady can obtain steady engagement in a suburban city with young widower who has no children, and who also has two branches of business, and could sell or rent her a genteel, pleasant business which she could carry on alone. Address for two weeks X 111, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

59 RUSH-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED warm front room, with first-class board, for two gentlemen: all modern conveniences.

243 EAST HURON-ST.—LARGE AND single rooms, furnished, with board. Call for two days.

697 NORTH CLARK-ST.—ELEGANT stone-front building in first-class neighborhood—A nice warm bedroom, with closet, hot and cold water, good board included, at $5.50 per week.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND small rooms, with or without board.

212 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST.—A NICELY furnished alcove, with board, cheap to reliable parties. References.

West Side.

443 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—A large, nicely furnished room on the second floor, with board.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 300 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, between North and Chicago-avs., La Salle-av. preferred. Address C 18, Tribune office.

## INSTRUCTION.

AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK College of Shorthand and Typewriting—Day and night school; special attention given to each pupil; instruction by correspondence. Room 314, 164 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Ladies and gentlemen taught. Day and evening sessions, or particular hours to suit the convenience of pupils. Individual and private instruction. Practice on type-writer without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 78.

SHORTHAND—PRIVATE AND INDIvidual instruction in Munson's improvement on Pitman's system, a specialty; type-writing instruction and practice $5 and $10. 412 National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1,000 IRON-BOUND wooden cisterns, four feet deep, four feet in diameter; also a quantity of hogsheads, suitable for pickling meats; will deliver at any depot in the city. Wilson Packing Company, 173 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE MOSTLY new billiard and three pool tables, one parlor billiard with five balls. 285 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—35,000 FEET OF PILING, from 25 to 45 feet lengths, white and burr oak, near Chicago. For particulars, address Drawer 616, Valparaiso, Ind.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHICAGO, DEC. 25, 1882—Head Centres: Please inform me when and where I can have an interview, and oblige TERRENCE MAGUIRE, 731 West Washington-st. P. S.—All papers please copy.

## SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD penman to address letters or circulars at 50 cents per 1,000, or any other kind of office work. C 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LARGE mercantile house by a middle-aged accountant, who is thoroughly conversant with office business in all its details; competent and experienced. References first-class. Address B 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGrapher as private correspondent and secretary. Location immaterial on situation being guaranteed permanent if applicant proves satisfactory. Address STENOGRAPHER, C 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper, correspondent, or general office business. Best city reference. Address E 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly capable man in an ordinary-sized business as clerk, bookkeeper, or both. References given. Address C 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL OR entry clerk, or work of any kind in wholesale house. Address C 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper, collector, or clerk in office. Address T. M., 400 Orchard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper is open for engagement Jan. 1. Highest references. Address C 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKkeeper. I am a first-class accountant, correct and rapid; could act as shipping clerk or in any official capacity; could invest $5,000 to $10,000. City and country references. Address C 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, ten years' experience in the grocery business, or willing to do anything. Call or address GEORGE B. CLUETT & CO., 27 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG man, a stranger in the city, wants work at some kind of office-work; have had 3 years' experience in business; can keep a set of books; good penman and not afraid to work; best of references. Address C 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the wholesale jewelry business, traveling or stationary. Address C 29, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman; one who understands his business and is willing. First-class reference. Address C 19, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (colored) in some store or private family. Address J. W. BROWN, 1734 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CIVIL engineer just left Canadian Pacific Railroad; requires employment at once; thoroughly understands his profession and good draughtsman; moderate salary. Address C 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHman who speaks English and understands Italian as butler or waiter in private family or valet to a traveling gentleman; competent in either capacity. Best reference. C 6, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 FIRST-class girls, one for cook and one for second work; thoroughly understand their work. Inquire at 514 West Thirteenth-st., up-stairs, with good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent cook to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 129 Chestnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN a private family to cook, wash, and iron. Can give reference if required. Address 128 North Centre-av., city, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl as cook and laundress in a nice, private family. 2102 Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl for general housework, or cooking in a small family. Reference. Call at 3556 Cottage Grove.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class dressmaker in families. Reference if required. C 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK ON dresses and children's clothes; $5 per week. C 74, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AY A COMpetent seamstress to do sewing in a private family. Best of reference. Inquire at 110 Townsend-st., second floor in rear.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class shirt-ironer in laundry. Call at 2230 Cottage Grove-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 155 North Halsted-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS we are about changing the styles of our organ cases, we will sell over 100 instruments of present style at the price of second-hand organs, and on easy monthly payments. We also have 50 second-hand organs from $25 to $50; $5 per month until paid.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIAnos by different standard makers, easy payments:
1 upright; price $150.
1 upright; price $175.
2 squares; price each $135.
2 squares; price each $175.
A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

EVENINGS—
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS, THAT THOSE WHO ARE BUSY DAYS MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE OUR BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7⅓ octave, carved legs; $125 cash or payments. 249 State-st., Room 1.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW 24 STOP ORGAN, $65; ALSO Smith for $28; 2 sets reeds, tremolo, knee swell. M. C. BALDWIN, 219 State-st.

VOSE & SONS
Superior Pianofortes.
Established in 1851.
Grand, uprights, and squares. Lowest prices, easiest payments. Every instrument fully warranted.
A. SCHAAF & CO.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION—JUTE AND SHODDY manufacturers—For sale, a first-class manufactory in running order; building (frame), 120x25, consisting of a full set of jute carding machinery, shoddy picker, cotton batting machine, engine and boiler, to be sold either whole or half interest; terms and other particulars can be had of H. A. ANDERSON, 1453 State-st., Chicago.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ONE WISHING to engage in the hardware trade in Topeka, Kas.; business centrally located. Address at once. BENNETT & WHEELER, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, WELL LOcated down-town, on State-st.; doing a good business; first-class fixtures; bargain for cash; $1,000. Address C 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST established retail stores in Chicago; no old bills; a fine stock; a chance seldom met with to step into an old established trade; will take the highest offer; will invoice about $20,000; will sell for half what the stock is worth; it will stand the closest investigation; have sold this year fully $40,000; only reason for selling, cannot attend to it. Address C 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEN'S FURNISHING store on West Side at a discount; first-class stock and good location. Address C M 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO AND CIGAR store at 761 West Madison-st.; must be sold at once on account of sickness.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD; GOOD LOcation, office, scale, horse, 2 wagons, harness, stock, and 3 years' lease; must be sold this week, on account of going out of business. Inquire at 216 East Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—CLEAN STOCK OF STAple merchandise, in an old established business location in city; one-third dis. ount. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED BUSIness netting a profit of about $5 per day; will sell stock and fixtures together or separate if desired; a rare chance for a party with moderate means; cause of selling owner going South. Address C 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM SIZED JOB printing office in first-class condition. Call on or address G. F. GROSKRETZ, 132 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK IN GOOD location, old stand, with splendid rooms; rent $30; this is a good opportunity. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS STOCK IN fine location, few fixtures, and good chance to make money. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

TO EXCHANGE—RESTAURANT AND 18 rooms completely furnished; central location; price $2,500. Will take half in real estate. Address C 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PARTY with from $5,000 to $8,000 to take charge of an established and paying hotel in a good locality. Best of references required, when full information will be given. Address Z 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN GOOD ESTABLISHED business, a party willing to invest $5,000. Full details given. None but those meaning business need apply. Address C 19, Tribune office.

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

John E. Owens and wife, Baltimore, Md., are at the Leland.

Prof. George Revett and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Veselius, of Denver, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, Congressman, and a candidate for Senator from Minnesota, is registered at the Palmer.

Prof. E. W. Clement, of the Burlington (Ia.) College, is spending the holidays with his parents at 3621 Lake avenue.

William Ure and William Buchanan, of Glasgow, Scotland, were among the foreign arrivals at the Grand Pacific.

Silas Porter, the City-Attorney of Monmouth, Ill., who has been stopping in the city for several days past, is a guest at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Bailey, of the Appellate Court, has been confined to his room and bed at the Grand Pacific Hotel for a week past with a severe attack of erysipelas.

Mayor Harrison will neither sign nor veto the ordinance requiring the Exposition Company to pay $10,000 a year rental for the land on the Lake-Front they occupy.

The Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of the Fourth Baptist Church, at Washington and Paulina streets, was attended by a houseful of people last evening.

J. McNamara, of London; J. D. Hunter, of Toronto; James Creighton, of Omaha; J. D. Wilkes, of St. Paul; and J. L. Ellwood, of De Kalb, are guests of the Tremont.

Prof. John Fraser, of Chicago University, has been asked, and consented, to write the article on "Mormonism" for the forthcoming volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

The employés of "The Fair" desire to return their most hearty thanks to their employer, E. J. Lehmann, for cash presents on Christmas Day. Something like $4,000 was distributed among them.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Thompson, of Galesburg; W. W. Bennett, of Boston; W. S. Weir, of Monmouth; L. D. Voak and family, of St. Louis; Aug Pollock, of Cincinnati: and J. B. White, of Fort Wayne, are at the Sherman.

The Sunday-school Christmas festivities at the Church of the Redeemer were held at an early hour last evening, conducted by the Superintendent, Mr. Willard Woodard. The exercises consisted of singing by the school, etc.

Mr. G. B. Reynolds, foreman of the West Division Railway barn, 414 West Van Buren street, was the recipient on Christmas morning of a very acceptable present—a fine gold watch and chain—from the employés at the barn.

Harold Rüse, Melbourne, Australia; A. J. Harwood, Fargo, D. T.; R. Dobbie, London; D. W. Alexander, Toronto; N. A. Dane, Buffalo, Passenger Agent of the Topeka & Santa Fé Road; and James J. Hoyt, St. Louis, are guests at the Palmer.

An examination of candidates for positions as Principals of grammar and primary schools and as assistants in the High Schools will be held at the office of the Board of Education, No. 85 Fifth avenue, Wednesday of next week, commencing punctually at 9 a. m.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 37 degrees; 9 a. m., 38; 10 a. m., 38; 11 a. m., 38; 12 m., 38; 1 p. m., 39; 3 p. m., 39; 6 p. m., 39; 8 p. m., 39. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 8 p. m., 29.83.

On Saturday, Dec. 23, Mr. John Muir, assistant superintendent of Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store, was the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain valued at $200 from the employés of the firm. The presentation was made by J. M. Fleming, Esq., the superintendent.

The name of D. W. Irwin was mentioned yesterday for President of the Board of Trade during next year, and was favorably commented on. The other gentlemen named so far in connection with the office are W. E. McHenry, T. B. Hobbs, and W. J. Pope. It is stated that the latter gentleman has stated he would not accept.

The children of Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Paulina and Huron streets, enjoyed their Christmas at the church last evening. They assembled to the number of several hundred, and to each of them was given a bag of sweet things. It was a pleasant occasion, and no less enjoyed by the adults than the little folks.

The Putnam clothing house employés presented Mr. W. H. Furlong, their manager, with a valuable solitaire diamond ring on Saturday evening. Mr. H. M. Wright acted as spokesman, saying that with the ring went the kindest regards and best wishes of every one in the house. Mr. Furlong, of course, did not miss so good an opportunity to make a graceful speech.

There will be a meeting of the Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-third General Assembly elected from Cook County, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Club-Room 1 at 12 o'clock m. today. The meeting is called irrespective of party, and is for the purpose of giving opportunity to all citizens who may desire to suggest and explain such legislation as may be desired by them.

The Sunday-schools of the Fourth Baptist Church held their Christmas festival at the church building last evening. The exercises included prayer by the pastor, the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, music by the organist and choir, songs, recitations, duets, dialogs, and readings by the pupils, which were of an entertaining character. The distribution of a large quantity of presents terminated the evening's enjoyment.

The Rev. S. F. Smith and wife, of Boston, are visiting their son, Mr. E. U. Smith, in Hyde Park. Dr. Smith is the author of the National hymn, "America," and has recently returned from a three-years' trip in the Old World. Although 75 years old, the venerable Doctor retains all the vigor of his early years, and last Sunday walked nearly three miles to preach at the Memorial Church on Oakwood boulevard, and walked home again after the service.

The Pacific express on the Michigan Central Railway, due here at 8 a. m. yesterday morning, collided with a dummy-engine in the yard just in the rear of the Exposition Building, and the cow-catcher of the express was smashed. No other damage was done, but many of the passengers were frightened by the shock. The cause of the accident was the steam from the numerous engines in the yard, which blew down and so filled the place that it was impossible to see further than a few feet ahead.

The Society of the Eighth Presbyterian Church tendered a reception last night to their new pastor, the Rev. Thomas E. Green and his wife. The church parlors were well filled with members of the church, young and old, who were introduced to Mr. Green and his wife and cultivated their acquaintance in a social way. Supper was served, and the choir treated the company to some excellent music. Several neighboring pastors were present to make Mr. Green's acquaintance, and others sent regrets.

In the case of Edgar Skinner, the traveling salesman who was found dead in his room on La Salle street Saturday morning, the Coroner's jury yesterday found that he came to his death from an overdose of morphine, but were unable to decide whether or not it was taken with suicidal intent. He was buried from No. 127 Dearborn street yesterday, the Rev. Sumner Ellis officiating. The remains, which were in a handsome coffin provided by the deceased's brother, Mr. Oscar Skinner, were taken to Rosehill.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. O. W. Potter, President of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, to ascertain if the company intended to make terms with men for the coming year. Mr. Potter said that negotiations had been entered upon by the employés of the company about two months ago, but as there was no work for them no attention had been paid to them. He did not know when either of the company's works would start up, as there was no work for them.

A. H. Bode, Treasurer of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Road, Minneapolis; A. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Rock Island Road, Davenport; Joseph Gaskill, Secretary of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Road, Albert Lea, Minn.; John Condit Smith, President of the Chicago & Atlantic Road, Lima, O.; L. M. Bennett, Superintendent of the Pullman Pacific Car Company, Omaha; and F. N. Finney, General Manager of the Wisconsin Central Road, Milwaukee, were the railroad people registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

Pursuant to a printed circular, the property-owners on Lincoln avenue assembled in Schuster's Hall yesterday evening to protest against the building of an elevated railroad upon that avenue. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Newell. Prof. Kistler was elected Chairman and Mr. Newell Secretary. It was voted unanimously to demand of the Aldermen that they vote against any ordinance granting a right of way to any corporation for the construction of an elevated railroad upon Lincoln avenue. It was further voted that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draw up a remonstrance to be signed by the property-owners and to lay the same before the Council Committee on Railroads. The committee appointed were Messrs. McCauley, Stout, and Dr. Williams. The remonstrance was signed by all present, and will be circulated today and doubtless signed by every owner of property on Lincoln avenue.

Thomas Hughes will have an examination before Justice Scully this morning on a charge of stealing $600 in gold from George Getwood. George and Thomas came to Chicago together last Saturday from Omaha, and put up at the same hotel, the Eagle House, and slept in the same room. Getwood says he woke up late Saturday night and found Hughes bending over his bed. He thought nothing of it at the time, but the next morning found his money had been taken from under his pillow. No trace of the missing gold has been found.

The annual meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the church parlors, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. Albert Keep was called to the chair and George C. Clark acted as Secretary. The annual financial report of the Trustees was submitted through Mr. Clark, and showed receipts of $16,592, and expenditures amounting to $16,563. The report was adopted. The following Trustees were elected by unanimous vote: John Crerar, John S. Gould, George Clark, Franklin D. Gray, and Robert T. Lincoln.

A carriage-driver named Blair, employed at Bassett's livery on Wabash avenue, is authority for the statement that while the firemen were busy extinguishing the fire on State street Monday evening three or four suspicious-looking boys or young men were seen circulating in the crowd each with three or four silver watches and chains and other jewelry in their possession. He saw them attempt to sell one of the watches, and suspected at the time that Kearney & Swartchild were the owners. He now thinks that these were the thieves, and that the burglary was perhaps committed before the premises were fired.

The Trade and Labor Assembly met in executive session at 28 North Clark street last night, President George Rodgers in the chair. A committee was appointed to make immediate arrangements for surveying their property on the Lake Front, just above the Exposition Building. Plans and specifications were submitted for a new building, upon which the assembly expect soon to get to work. A committee was also appointed to work in conjunction with the merchants in the early-closing movement, and to attend the meeting at the Grand Pacific this evening.

The Christmas celebration of the Armour Kindergarten took place yesterday afternoon at Plymouth Hall, No. 2728 State street. A heavily laden tree, a richly spread table, and a very generous-hearted Santa-Claus were the main features of the entertainment. A large number and a great variety of presents were made the little ones by Mrs. Armour, and each of the teachers was the recipient at her hands of an envelope containing a bank-note. After the little ones had filed out of the main hall lunch was served the parents, the teachers, and the other adults present.

Leo Meilbeck, formerly editor of a Bohemian paper, afterwards a Socialist member of the Legislature, afterwards employed at the Public Library, and since Nov. 15 a patient at the Mercy Hospital, committed suicide in the bath-room of the hospital at 6 o'clock Monday night by cutting his throat with a razor. Meilbeck has no relatives in this country, and since his admission to the hospital had been very despondent at times, disappointment in some love affair being the supposed cause. Yesterday morning his long absence from the ward led to a search for him, and his body was found in the bath-tub. He was 35 years of age. The Coroner was notified.

Judge Gardner, whose ill-health has been the subject of anxiety to his friends for some months past, has at last been obliged to quit work for a time, and next week will leave the city for New Orleans and the West Indies, to be gone about three months. He is unconscious of any ailment except a violent shaking of the right side, which seems indicative of paralysis. His liver, stomach, and bowels appear to be in a better condition than for a long time past, and it is hoped that a little rest will complete his entire restoration to health. Dr. Jewell thinks the nervous affection of his right side is premonitory of paralysis, and is caused by the formation of a clot on the left side of the brain.

William H. McHugh, a bogus employment agent of the North Side, was before Justice Kaufmann yesterday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Magnus Martin appeared as complainant, and testified that McHugh had obtained $3 from him on a promise to secure for him (Martin) a position. The position was never procured and the $3 never returned. McHugh secured a continuance to Jan. 2 in $300 bail. McHugh was up last week on a similar charge and for keeping an office without a license. He was allowed to go upon promising to get a license. When he applied for one the authorities would grant no license until they received a recommendation from the Chicago Avenue Station, and upon Capt. Hathaway's recommendation no license was granted.

Now that it is currently reported that Mr. Frederick Gebhardt, of New York City, has engaged a suite of rooms here at one of the hotels during the Langtry engagement at Haverly's, it might be well to inform Mr. Gebhardt of the fact that there is in Chicago a young man who is determined to cut him out with the Lily. This young man, who is a prominent light in society circles, offered to bet $1,000 with a well-known sporting man that he would take Mrs. Langtry out riding alone three days after she arrived in town. The wager was offered in a prominent down-town resort, and was overheard by a reporter who had dropped in to get some crackers and cheese. The sporting man accepted the wager, and the two left the place together to put up a forfeit. James is confident that he will win.

Mr. George W. Felton, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, was thoroughly surprised on reaching his office yesterday morning to receive a beautiful testimonial bearing the following: "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New-Year to George W. Felton, Manager Western Union Telegraph Company, by the employés, as a token of their regard and esteem, wishing him long life and happiness and years of prosperity." Then follow the names of the 355 employés of the office, headed by Charles Catlin, cashier; W. J. Fraser, chief of delivery; R. W. Chapman, chief bookkeeper; and A. J. Merenness, manager of the operating department. Mr. Felton received the gift with a few appropriate words of thanks. Mr. Charles Catlin, cashier of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on returning from a ten days' Western trip yesterday, found his old desk removed and an elegant new one in its place. It was a Christmas gift from the employés in his office. Mr. David Anderson, assistant manager of the operating department, was given a Christmas gift of a solid silver set by the operators.

### CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS.

The Sunday-school children of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, held their Christmas festival last evening at the church.

The Sunday-school of the Third Presbyterian Church had their annual Christmas entertainment last night, consisting of a magic-lantern exhibition and distribution of presents. The lecture-room was crowded.

Onward Mission, of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, enjoyed a Christmas festival last night, with the usual musical and literary exercises, closing with the gifts which gladden the youthful heart. The regular Sunday-school of the church will have its Christmas doings Thursday evening.

Christmas festivities were held last evening by the Sunday-school children of the First Unitarian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. The children enjoyed magic-lantern views, a Christmas-tree, and a visit from Santa Claus, as well as a liberal spread in the mission-room.

Yesterday afternoon occurred the Christmas exercises at the Uhlich Lutheran Orphan Home. The program consisted of the recitation of Scripture selections by the children, recounting the history of the birth of Christ, and the singing of appropriate Christmas carols. The Rev. Mr. Hartman, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, addressed the large gathering of visiting friends on the importance of the work of the home and the place it should occupy in the hearts and sympathies of the Christian people of Chicago, closing with a story for the children. At the close of the brief program the Christmas-tree standing in the centre of the parlor was unburdened of its store of gifts, donated by friends of the home, and including almost everything calculated to make glad the hearts of the children, and many were the cries of surprised delight as they were distributed among the boys and girls. The afternoon pleasure culminated in an elaborate dinner spread in the large dining-hall in the basement of the house. Last evening the Superintendent, Mr. Christ Wanerman, showed a reporter through the building. It is quite spacious, and though plainly furnished, it is very tidily kept. The reporter was allowed to peep into the four large bedrooms, where the children were all snugly tucked away in their little cots. All was quiet, but there were a great many pairs of eyes very wide open and still very bright with the pleasant remembrances of the day.

### CURLEY ESCAPES.

About ten days ago Detectives Rohan and Stift went to Tom Curley's saloon at No. 402 State street to arrest a man who was supposed to be wanted on a criminal charge in another part of the State. The officers had no warrant to the fellow's arrest, and Curley accordingly told them that they would have to leave. He emphasized his observation by drawing a big navy revolver and covering Rohan with the weapon until the alleged fugitive from justice escaped. The officers were cowed at the sight of the big "gun" and allowed their man to escape, but they caused the arrest of Curley on two charges—assisting a criminal to escape and assault to kill. The case was heard yesterday before Justice Wallace. Rohan was the only one who appeared to prosecute the defendant. His testimony was very weak, and it was apparent that for some reason the police were not anxious to see Curley get his just deserts. Curley testified that Rohan and Stift came in to arrest Michael Kirby, who was his bartender. He never saw the officers before, and asked them if they had a warrant. They said: "No." He then told them to go and get a warrant, and they could arrest Kirby at any time. He happened to have the revolver in his hand when Rohan came in, but he did not point the weapon at him. Curley was discharged in both cases. The detectives had threatened to "put him through," but something had induced them to weaken.

### GAMING AT CHOATE'S HOTEL.

C. H. Choate, proprietor of a hotel at No. 276 State street, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace yesterday in $300 bail on the charge of keeping a common gaming establishment at his hotel. The details of the "pull" at Choate's place were given in THE TRIBUNE the following morning. Choate and six of his alleged guests were captured while playing poker in the hotel. At the examination yesterday Officer Miller testified that he was invited into Room 12 of the hotel by Choate, and, going in, observed a game of 10-cent poker in progress. There were five parties engaged in the play. Mrs. Choate redeemed the "chips." Lieut. Schaack said he sent the officers to the place on a warrant sworn out by A. C. Harding. He himself caught the men playing, and saw Mrs. Choate cash the "chips." Mr. Choate said he ran the hotel for four years, and was simply accommodating his friends about Christmas-time, who desired to play an innocent little game. He would not have invited the officer had he not come with Mr. Harding, who had boarded with him for two years. He supposed that Harding was offended about something and vindictively procured a warrant. The following guests of the hotel were fined $5 each as inmates: J. S. Harris, P. Hall, Henry Smith, James Owen, S. A. Jules, and George Johnson.

### A NEW ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Articles of incorporation have been granted at Springfield by the Secretary of State to "The South Chicago Elevated Railway Company." By papers now on file at the Recorder's office in this city it would appear that the purpose of the company is to construct, operate, and maintain an elevated railway from some point in the City of Chicago southerly to the city limits, thence by one or more branches to some point or points in the Village of Hyde Park. The capital stock is $2,000,000, consisting of 20,000 shares of $100 each. The duration of the company is ninety-nine years, and its principal office is to be in the City of Chicago. Grove W. Abbey, Robert B. Floyd-Jones, and Cornelius V. Sidell, presumably New-Yorkers, are the incorporators. The subscribers to the stock are Robert B. Floyd-Jones, 5,500 shares; Joseph A. Coombes, 9,000 shares; and W. Fountain Bauff, 5,500 shares. At a meeting in Chicago Dec. 20, all the stockholders present, the following Board of Directors were elected: George T. Stedman, George B. Throop, W. Fountain Bauff, Hamilton B. Bogue, James C. Holden, Cornelius V. Sidell, and Grove W. Abbey. As far as can be ascertained the route of the elevated railway has not as yet been decided on, and no steps have been taken towards obtaining the necessary right of way.

### QUITE CLASSIC.

A young gentleman of color handed in the following attractive application for employment:

"CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—Could you tell me whither I would stand a chance of geting a situation of any kind in this TRIBUNE News-Paper business I write pritty well and read tip top and infact am a regular 'classic' and have the credentials to show for it Reading writing an figuring is my holt."

### STIFLED BY COAL-GAS.

Mrs. Korca, a Bohemian woman living at No. 669 Loomis street, was found dead in bed at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, having been suffocated during the night by coal-gas which escaped from a heating-stove. She was found by Mr. W. Hartwell, a friend of the family who called at the house, and receiving no response to repeated raps and rings, concluded there was something wrong with the inmates, whom he was sure had not left home. He lifted a window for the purpose of entering, and was immediately made aware of the nature of the trouble by the almost overpowering fumes of gas. The alarm was given, and some of the neighbors who rushed in found Mrs. Korca lying dead in bed, and her husband unconscious and breathing with great difficulty. He was removed to another room, and the house was thrown open to permit the escape of the gas. Physicians who were called in expressed hopes for his recovery. The deceased Mrs. Korca was 55 years of age, and left two grown-up children. An examination of the stove showed that the couple, either through ignorance or inadvertence had gone to bed leaving a damper in the stove-pipe turned, and one of the lids partially open. The apartment being a small one, must have filled very rapidly and it is surmised that Mrs. Korca had been dead for several hours when found.

### A PROTEST AGAINST OPENING UNION STREET.

There was held last night at the corner of Desplaines and Bunker street a meeting of property-owners who are interested in and opposed to the opening of Union street from Madison to Twelfth. The ordinance providing for this opening was passed in March, 1881. Since that time appraisers have been appointed by the court who have made their estimate of the assessments required and tonight the Council will be asked to repeal the ordinance. The total estimate made for the improvement is $450,000. The city is called upon to pay 10 per cent of this amount and the property-owners are expected to furnish the balance. They object to doing this, because they allege the estimates are about five times as high as anticipated. They received their notices of assessment last Saturday, and discovered then that property-owners worth only about $300 or $400 were assessed as high as $100 or $150 for the improvement. The meeting last night was to protest against this "outrage." Mr. James McDonald was the Chairman. Alds. Lawler and Purcell made the speeches of the occasion, arguing vehemently against the alleged extortion. The Chairman was in favor of ignoring the Council entirely in the matter and carrying it into the courts. He said he had already given a lawyer a retainer to attend to his case. Somewhat of a "spat" occurred between Ald. Lawler and the Chairman on this account, the Alderman considering that the Chairman was not showing due respect to the representatives of the ward in the Council. The meeting finally instructed the Aldermen to present the case to the Council in detail and work to have the ordinance repealed, and then adjourned to Thursday night.

## THE CITY-HALL.

The elevated railroad ordinance will be discussed by the Committee on Railroads at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Mayor has "finally" made up his mind not to talk to reporters any more, or to furnish information about the city's business; at least he so announced yesterday.

The Sanitary Inspectors served sixty-one notices and abated eighty-two nuisances last week, the Market Inspectors condemned 6,036 pounds of meat, and the contractor removed 205 dead animals from the streets.

Mr. Henry A. Burdette, a member of the English commission who were looking into the tenement-house system of this country, compliments Chicago in the London *Lancet* on the excellence of its Health Department.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: Willard J. Myrick, five two-story dwellings, each 21x44 feet, Twenty-ninth and Cottage Grove avenue, $18,000; John Lauritzsen, two two-story dwellings, each 21x50 feet, Nos. 3633 and 3635 Dearborn street, $8,000.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 3356 Michigan avenue, No. 144 West Huron, No. 259 Rush, No. 3157 Wabash avenue, No. 406 South Wood, North Pier, No. 1232 State street (rear), No. 268 Ontario, No. 998 West Van Buren, northeast corner Polk and Leavitt.

There were 200 deaths last week, a decrease of twelve from the preceding week, and of thirty-four from the corresponding one last year. Of the deceased eighty-two were under 5 years of age—forty-eight under 1 year. Accidents carried off 7; convulsions, 18; diphtheria, 11; scarlet-fever, 4; typhoid-fever, 10; other fevers, 8; heart-disease, 5; meningitis, 9; consumption, 31; pneumonia, 17; small-pox, 4; and old age, 5. The annual death rate per 1,000 was 18.55.

Small-pox was reported at No. 237 Maxwell street, No. 202 Blue Island avenue, No. 266 Blue Island avenue, and No. 49 Pearl street. A death occurred at the hospital—a child taken from No. 564 South Centre avenue. The patient at 202 Blue Island avenue, a little girl, was taken to the pest-house. Her father, Solomon Schroeder, who keeps a hardware store, refused to allow his family to be vaccinated, and will be prosecuted. The victim at No. 266 is the wife of C. F. Schumacher. A card was put on the outside door, so that it could be seen. Schumacher didn't like this, and called at the health-office and found fault because the card was not put inside so that he could continue carrying on his real estate and banking business there.

## THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Jailer Folz says he does not know yet when Teresa Sturla will be taken to Joliet. She was granted the privilege of remaining in the jail thirty days, to allow time for an appeal to the Supreme Court, and she might decide to stay until her time was up, in order to see her friends oftener. The time she is now spending in the jail will not, however, shorten her penitentiary sentence.

The bill for the boarding of the jurors in the Sturla trial was presented to the County Board yesterday, amounting to $788. It appears a little steep on its face, and the public will naturally conclude that justice is an expensive commodity.

The contracts for meat, bread, and milk for the several county institutions were let yesterday immediately upon opening the bids, as will be seen in another column. The action of the board in this matter is no less singular or unusual than the fact that the two bids for the several kinds of meat were exactly the same. The Commissioners may have understood it, and doubtless did, but the public will scratch their heads till their fingers are sore before they can understand the strange coincidence. Then again, the old contractor was given the preference in the letting, which is another mysterious circumstance.

Ald. Hildreth, Lawler, Sanders, Riordan, and several others, were around yesterday lobbying in the interest of the reappointment of Dr. Lee as a member of the Hospital Medical Board. The Doctor got the worst of it, it will be remembered, in the wrangle of some months ago, and it is said that, since Commissioner Mattocks is no longer a member of the Hospital Committee, he is anxious to get back. There is no vacancy existing, except that Commissioner Senne has neglected to name his appointee, and the pressure made was upon him to name their friend. The Commissioner took the position that the hospital was not suffering for the want of doctors, and told the Aldermen that he would take his own time to select his man. No one knows whom he will select, but it is not thought that the visitation did Dr. Lee any good.

Ben Price, Clerk in the County Jail, is busy preparing his report, which will be completed Jan. 1 next. It will cover the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1882. Yesterday a reporter examined it as far as it has been completed—to Dec. 26—and picked out the following: Prisoners confined in the jail—Arson, 6; adultery, 16; assault, 214; abduction, 8; abortion, 3; bastardy, 23; bigamy, 6; conspiracy, 7; contempt of court, 17; carrying concealed weapons, 1; disorderly conduct, 9; debt, 43; obtaining money under false pretenses, 55; forgery, 19; larceny, 1,050; manslaughter, 3; murder, 28; malicious mischief, 18; receiving stolen property, 32; riot, 12; threats, 21; vagrancy, 4; burglary, 490; robbery, 235; embezzlement, 25; rape, 19; insane, 496; United States prisoners, 101; miscellaneous, 72. How committed—Justice Courts, 2,085; Criminal Court, 200; County Court (insane), 427; Coroner, 34; Sheriff, 49; United States authorities, 57. How disposed of—Grand jury, 506 discharged; Criminal Court, 715 discharged; police courts, 444 discharged; penitentiary, 312; House of Correction, 189; jail sentences, 144; Reform School, 39; Sheriff, 44 discharged (debt); House of Good Shepherd, 2; pardoned, 4; hung, 1; insane asylum, 335; County Court, 158 insane discharged; Chester Penitentiary, 9; United States Court, 75 discharged.

## FRATRICIDAL BOHEMIAN.

### THEODOR NOVY HELD FOR THE MURDER OF HIS BROTHER BOHMIEL.

County-Physician Bluthardt made a post-mortem examination yesterday afternoon on the body of Bohmiel Novy, the man shot Sunday morning at his late residence, 125 De Koven street. The cause of his death was found to be from a bullet which entered his back and lodged in his left lung. A jury was impaneled by Deputy Coroner Bean, after which an adjournment was taken to the Twelfth Street Station.

The brother of the murdered man, Theodor Novy, was asked if he had anything to say, and he said he would make no statement whatever. He was asked if the pistol produced ever belonged to him, and he refused to answer.

The first witness was Officer Daniel Kelly, who testified that he arrested Theodor Novy between 7 and 8 o'clock Sunday morning. The officer asked the prisoner where he had been the night previous, and he replied that he went to bed at 11 o'clock. The prisoner made several statements to the officer as to his whereabouts, all contradictory. After the arrest the officer heard of the burglary at 126 De Koven street. Suspecting that the Novys were concerned in it he took off one of the deceased's overshoes, and it fitted exactly the print in the snow made by the burglars, even to a defect in the heel. The prisoner told the officer that his brother was shot by a man on Canal street, who came from behind a cigar sign. When the prisoner was brought to the station he claimed to identify a man named Nathan Williams as the man who did the shooting. [It appeared from the testimony that Williams heard the shooting, and came to the station in the morning to inquire about it.] Capt. Simon O'Donnell testified that he was informed of the shooting about half-past 5 Sunday morning. He sent a detail of men to look the matter up and went himself to the vicinity. In a saloon at 168 De Koken street he found a lot of fellows who had been apparently up all night and had them taken to the station, hoping to get the murderer among them. The Captain found a small seven-shooter under a billiard-table in the saloon, but no one claimed to own it. The witness went to Novy's house and asked Theodor where Trasnik—a companion of his the night before—was. Theodor replied that Trasnik had gone home on a milk-train. The Captain asked him to tell all about the shooting, and the prisoner said that he and Bohmeil, his brother, Trasnik, and Kotzel were walking on Canal street, near Twelfth, when a man came out of a doorway and shot his brother. In further questioning him, the prisoner said the man was following them. After being brought to the station the prisoner repeated his story about the shooting, and then denied all knowledge of it. Then he pointed out Williams as the man that shot his brother. When asked where his own revolver was, he denied having any, and afterwards admitted that it was under the mattress of his bed. The Captain sent Lieut. Shea to Novy's house and found the revolver where the prisoner said it was. The Captain examined it, and found four fresh cartridges had been put in, and another one had evidently snapped and not gone off. The smell of the powder from a recent discharge was distinguishable. The Captain said to the prisoner: "No doubt you

FIRED THREE SHOTS AND KILLED YOUR BROTHER,

and if the other had not missed you would have fired that too." The prisoner replied that he could prove by witnesses that he did not kill his brother. During Capt. O'Donnell's testimony the prisoner frequently interrupted him, denying several statements made by the Captain.

Severn Kotzel, who was with the Novy brothers and Frasnik on the night of the murder, gave in detail his whereabouts from 9 o'clock Saturday evening until his arrest Sunday morning. The gang apparently went up one street and down another in the vicinity of Canal, Clinton, Twelfth, and Bunker streets for three or four hours, according to the witness' story. While on Canal street, between Twelfth and Bunker, the witness, who was a few paces in advance, heard Theodor say to Bohmiel, "None of that," and immediately heard a pistol-shot. Looking round, he saw a pistol in Theodor's hand, and then he ran a few rods himself. He heard two or three more shots afterwards, and heard Bohmiel say, "I'm shot." The witness ran up De Koven Street to Clinton and was overtaken by Theodor, who asked him to come into the house. He heard Theodor tell his wife to ring up an alarm for the patrol, that his brother was shot. The witness saw Theodor pull out his revolver and put fresh cartridges in it. He told the witness to go to bed and not say anything to anybody about the evening's occurrence. Witness went to bed at Novy's for about thirty minutes, when, finding them all asleep, he got up and went to his own house, a block or two away, where he was arrested later by Officer Casey.

The witness was cross-examined at length by one of the jurymen, but his testimony did not differ from the foregoing.

Michael Trasnik, another of the quartet who were out together, was brought in and identified by Kotzel as the fourth one of the party.

The jury, after hearing the testimony, brought in a verdict that the deceased, Bohmiel Novy, came to his death from a pistol-shot fired by his brother, Theodor Novy, on the morning of the 24th, and that the latter be held for trial to the Criminal Court on the charge of murder, and that Michael Trasnik and Severn Kotzel were accessories thereto and be also held.

## JOHN E. OWENS.

### A PLEASANT TALK WITH "OLD SOLON SHINGLE"—HIS OPINION OF THE DRAMA OF TODAY—HE WILL STAR IN A NEW PLAY NEXT YEAR.

While rushing through the office of the Leland yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter ran across the actor, John E. Owens, who is at present playing with the "Esmeralda" party at McVicker's. The two had a brief [illegible] very pleasant chat, and Mr. Owens said: "You know I got tired of playing Solon Shingle, and that inevitable 'bar'l of apple sarse,' that was always falling out of the hind-end of the wagon."

"But your Caleb Plummer in 'Dot,' was always a taking character," said the reporter.

"Yes, I know that," said Mr. Owens, "But you know that an actor gets tired of playing tears. I am naturally of a jolly-nature myself, and I like to see people laugh. When I get before an audience I look at them, and I think that they ought to be amused, and I like to see an audience happy. It does me good to see them laugh. 'Dot' brings tears. I know it is pathetic, and I think it is the most beautiful thing Dickens ever wrote. I read it every Christmas. It is a sermon of the purest kind to me. You know it is so homelike. But the play brings tears. The first thing I'd know while playing Caleb was that the tears would roll down my cheeks. Then I'd remember myself, and I'd say to myself: 'Here, John, what are you doing? It is for the audience to do the crying; you're forgetting yourself'; and then it spoiled my make-up."

"I should think that you would begin to take it easy now."

"I don't know. I like to act. I am of a sort of restless nature."

"You still retain your home in Baltimore?"

"Yes, sir; I do. I see that some of the papers have said recently that my farm near Baltimore was worth $70,000. As it is assessed at $80,000, I think that was just a trifle under its actual value, as Assessors' values are generally much below what property is really worth."

"What is your farm worth?"

"I have 236 acres of land almost within the Baltimore city limits, forty acres of which are laid out in lots, and are reached by horse and steam cars. One day I am reported to be worth a million, and the next day I am reported to be a beggar. I still get a very decent income from my Academy of Music in Charleston, S. C., and by being patient I might find some crackers and cheese to eat while loafing around."

"Will you star it again?"

"I shall have a new play, which is now in the stocks, after the 1st of June next, when my engagement closes with the Madison Square company by mutual contract with Mr. Dan Frohmann."

"What is the nature of the new play?"

"It will give me an opportunity for robust acting and for humor and pathos. The scene is laid in New England and the West."

"Then it is purely an American play?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is its title?"

"It has not been christened yet."

"Who is the builder of the play?"

"The person writing it does not wish his name made public, although he is a well-known individual. He wants to wake up some morning and find himself famous. He wants to be in a position so that on the night of its first representation he can sit in the front row and hiss the play if he doesn't think it is good. This matter of playwriting is a queer lot. What actors think will be an excellent play will fall flat upon an audience and be a pronounced failure. Then another play will be torn to pieces, and the actors will say 'There's nothing in this, it has no plot, there is no construction about it at all.' The curtain goes up and the applause is great. It takes, and the actors say 'It's a mighty good play—very good indeed.' You have heard of the story of the fatality of actors laughing at rehearsals."

"You have been asked to play again in 'Dot.'"

"Yes, I have. There has been an offer made to me to guarantee me a certain sum if I would consent to play 'Caleb Plummer.' The management promised to engage people especially suited to the characters, but I couldn't accept of it."

"Why not? Would not the play succeed again?"

"'Dot' might be too quiet for the people. But it might be a success as an offset to the rot that is now being hawked about the country in the shape of melodramas, such as 'The Lights o' London' and 'The Romany Rye' are examples of. It would be like a jewel found in a dung heap if it was a success. The taste is now running to melodrama, with a little of the variety and the spicy element in it. Variety is the spice of life, and that is the reason I suppose that the people want the spice. I suppose it is a good deal as John Philip Kemble once said when young Roscius took London by storm. Kemble was the man of men then, but his theatre was empty while the people crowded to see the dramatic prodigy. 'They will finally come back to their roast beef,' said Kemble. This syllabub was better for the drama in the end. Give the people a taste for the variety show as long as they want it. You know the story of the good old 'Capt. Reese, of the Mantelpiece.' He was a good old sea-dog, so he gave his sailors, instead of the usual fare of salt pork, hard crackers and rum, chickens and fine food, just as much as they could eat. But the men protested, and said that they wanted something else besides the hollow beef which they had been eating, as they couldn't stand it to go aloft on. It wouldn't stay their stomachs. A change was indispensable. The drama would come out all the better in the end."

In conclusion, Mr. Owens said that Mr. Frohmann had asked him to continue his engagement with the Madison Square company after the 1st of June next, but he had written a letter peremptorily declining, but at the same time thanking him for the pleasant and agreeable relations which had existed between him and Mr. Frohmann and the company since its organization. This letter absolved him from everything else, and after the 1st of June he would be a free man.

## SUBURBAN.

### WHEATON.

In the case of Harms vs. Cook County the court resumed yesterday morning and listened to rebuttal testimony for plaintiff. William Fenix was called and testified to the relocating of the surveyor's line on Washington street. C. G. Schmidt testified that Harms came before the Commissioners in the spring of 1876 and said that he would not take money under certificates. Egan was then called before the board, and said that it was merely a matter of form and would amount to nothing.

Theodore Guenther remembered when Harms said to the board that he would take no money if it was to be considered "under contract." A. B. Johnson corroborated the same testimony. Court then adjourned until afternoon, when Judge Gary addressed the jury in behalf of the plaintiff.

Gen. Stiles' reply to Judge Gary was an able effort, and showed a thorough knowledge of the case.

Court adjourned until this morning.

### LAKE.

James Malloy, a laborer at Cudahy's packing-house, was murderously assaulted at an early hour yesterday morning on Forty-seventh street while returning home from the city, by two hoodlums named Cornelius Driscoll and William Razell. The weapons used on Malloy were a billy and a dirk-knife. The men were arrested shortly after and locked up in the Lake Police Station.

Dennis Keating, who stabbed Officer Rabbush the other evening on Root street, was arraigned yesterday before 'Squire Thomas. Keating's pals, Driscoll, Grogan, and Murphy, were also brought up. Officer Rabbush give his testimony, and Keating denied ever assaulting him. He was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds, and his accomplices fined $100.

### EVANSTON.

The trustees of the First M. E. Church recently increased the salary of the Rev. A. W. Patten to $2,500. Encouraged by their generosity in one direction Mr. O. H. Merwin, the chorister, has asked that his salary also be increased. This the aforesaid trustees refused to do, whereupon Mr. Merwin resigned.

## A WATER FAMINE.

### The People of Western Pennsylvania in a Suffering Condition from the Scarcity of Water.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26.—The *Herald* has a special from Elk City, Pa., saying the water famine in Western Pennsylvania is becoming a very serious matter. In McKean, Warren, Venango, Butler, and Clarion Counties over 1,800 oil wells are shut down from want of water. The mills operated by water power stand idle. Live stock in many places has to be driven several miles to water. The small streams are nearly dry and frozen solid, and the larger ones are lower than for years, with heavy ice. People in many instances are compelled to carry water for domestic purposes long distances, and it is then impure and hardly fit to use. Disease is being generated from this cause. The lumbermen were prevented from running out over $500,000 worth of lumber by having no high water last fall, and half of this material is locked in the ice-bound streams in the form of rafts and barges. If the ice goes out with high water a large proportion of the lumber will be lost, as it will go out with the ice. As far as possible that lumber not frozen up in the streams is being shipped by rail at double the cost of rafting it out. As a consequence of these drawbacks money is scarce in the lumber regions.


COOK'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
The rich vintage of '78 now on sale in Chicago. Naturally fermented in bottles. Guaranteed pure and equal to the best imported.

Gas perfectly safe. An experienced physician examines each case. Skill, care, elegance, and comfort. Drs. McChesney. $8 best set. Finest filling. No fancy prices. Randolph and Clark.

Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

The United States Government are using large numbers of The Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

The superiority of Andrews' Folding Beds over all others is granted by all using them.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.


## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

| Name and residence. | Age. |
|---|---|
| James S. Miller, Bristol, Wis. | 24 |
| Lavinia Norberry, Chicago | 21 |
| Daniel Mahoney, Chicago | 30 |
| Lizzie J. Byard, Chicago | 25 |
| Andreas Berlin, Lake View | 27 |
| Annie Molin, Lake View | 29 |
| Ambrose D. Hedges, Chicago | 22 |
| Amanda E. Mills, Chicago | 22 |
| Frangott Sieberdt, Chicago | 25 |
| Bertha Gabrielsohn, Chicago | 23 |
| Joseph Fister, Chicago | 23 |
| Ella Hayes, Chicago | 17 |
| Walter D. McKnight, Clay Centre, Kas. | 25 |
| Nancy E. Leonard, Amboy, Ill. | 25 |
| William H. Waterbury, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 32 |
| Ida M. MacBride, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 23 |
| Dwight W. Wilcox, Burlington, Ia. | 28 |
| Katherine H. Jones, Chicago | 23 |
| George H. Goebel, Northfield | 26 |
| Mary E. Russell, Northfield | 20 |
| William J. R. Nobes, Lockport, Ill. | 25 |
| Lillie Fisher, Chicago | 25 |
| Michael Kennealy, Chicago | 26 |
| Bridget E. Hickey, Chicago | 23 |
| William T. Roberts, Chicago | 30 |
| Anna Williams, Chicago | 26 |
| William F. James, Chicago | 24 |
| Mary L. Cook, Chicago | 20 |
| Arthur W. Worthington, Minneapolis, Minn. | 21 |
| Mary E. Strong, St. Louis, Mo. | 21 |
| Hans Hawkinson, Chicago | 26 |
| Nellie Anderson, Chicago | 20 |
| Ferdinand Kawoczki, Chicago | 24 |
| Karoline Sckugorsko, Chicago | 34 |
| Carl Perske, Chicago | 28 |
| Minna Holzlegel, Chicago | 18 |
| Anton Cumcky, Chicago | 24 |
| Antonie Kropackova, Chicago | 18 |
| Jeremiah Crain, Chicago | 31 |
| Caroline D. Callon, Chicago | 29 |
| James Smith, Chicago | 27 |
| Celia Gosiffer, Chicago | 23 |
| Perry L. Shaul, Waukegan | 24 |
| Nellie McKay, Chicago | 24 |
| August Ruppert, Chicago | 28 |
| Kate Sonenlieter, Chicago | 30 |
| Abel Hunter, Chicago | 32 |
| Matilda Ward, Chicago | 29 |
| Carl Rasmussen, Chicago | 25 |
| Mary Larsen, Chicago | 27 |
| Joseph Fusch, Chicago | 35 |
| Antonia Lebeada, Chicago | 28 |
| Henry P. Hull, Chicago | 29 |
| Carrie M. Albio, Chicago | 19 |
| Arthur L. Anderson, Detroit, Mich. | 29 |
| Mary D. Burroughs, Chicago | 37 |
| William Hildebrand, Chicago | 28 |
| Augusta Zlimmka, Chicago | 26 |
| Frank Wiley, Chicago | 24 |
| Kate Potter, Chicago | 24 |
| George T. Stevenson, Chicago | 23 |
| Fannie Moursey, Chicago | 23 |
| Iver Setterblad, Chicago | 23 |
| Ede Peterson, Chicago | 19 |
| John J. Haltstaedt, Chicago | 30 |
| Kate M. Castle, Chicago | 26 |
| Nels Larsen, Chicago | 32 |
| Johanna Olson, Chicago | 32 |
| Richard W. Evans, Chicago | 36 |
| Jennie E. McIntyre, Chicago | 23 |
| Albert Anderson, Chicago | 32 |
| Ida C. Lendstrom, Chicago | 23 |
| William G. Wilson, Chicago | 41 |
| Harriet A. Conoem, New Orleans, La. | 25 |
| Louis Thompson, Chicago | 31 |
| Otilia Thorson, Chicago | 19 |
| Fred H. Pearce, Chicago | 22 |
| Rosa C. Sincere, Chicago | 22 |
| Fred Krebs, Chicago | 25 |
| Anna Korner, Chicago | 25 |
| Ferdinand Coerper, Chicago | 25 |
| Bertha Rohder, Chicago | 22 |
| John Bruce, Chicago | 32 |
| Anna Stanley, Chicago | 35 |
| Michael McKeon, Chicago | 27 |
| Caroline Schumacher, Chicago | 20 |
| Thomas Crowley, South Chicago | 23 |
| Anna Delaney, Lake | 23 |
| De Witt Carpenter, Chicago | 23 |
| Mary Finnegan, Chicago | 23 |
| Jacob Normann, Pullman | 24 |
| Laura Hauar, Chicago | 24 |
| Adriarus Vanderkloot, Chicago | 30 |
| Martha Tanus, Chicago | 25 |
| Fred B. Baker, Chicago | 26 |
| Mary Brennan, Chicago | 22 |
| Otto Von der Steinen, Chicago | 21 |
| Emelia Mecholr, Chicago | 21 |
| Charley Algermissen, Jefferson | 28 |
| Caroline Stienbrecher, Jefferson | 23 |
| Martin J. Carroll, Chicago | 27 |
| Josephine Walsh, Chicago | 24 |
| Herman Smith, Chicago | 23 |
| Sophia Farenioll, Chicago | 18 |
| Franz Hein, Chicago | 35 |
| Mary Schurrer, Chicago | 28 |
| Edward Remus, Chicago | 26 |
| Henrietta Nenz, Chicago | 18 |
| Nils Peter Holm, Jefferson | 29 |
| Carrie Anderson, Jefferson | 20 |
| Rudolph Kildeman, Chicago | 25 |
| Anna Hopstock, Chicago | 25 |
| Charles A. Adams, Chicago | 24 |
| Helen Cullerdon, Chicago | 24 |
| Edward Henry, Chicago | 22 |
| Rachel Oremmeus, Chicago | 18 |
| Hermann Markopski, Chicago | 26 |
| Johann Kosy, Chicago | 19 |
| Alfred R. Evans, Chicago | 25 |
| Ella C. Munger, Chicago | 25 |

## MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—CANVIN—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1337 Lake-st., Christmas night, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of the Episcopal Church, Miss Sarah A., daughter of George Canvin, Esq., and Mr. William Atkinson, of Chicago.

☞ London and Bristol (England) papers please copy.

## DEATHS.

BURNS—Dec. 25, William, youngest son of Edward and Kate Burns, aged 4 months and 4 days.
Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m. from residence of parents, 1732 Arnold-st.

McGINN—James McGinn aged 55 years. Native of County Fermanagh, Ireland.
Funeral from his late residence, 147 West Twelfth-st., Thursday at 10:30 a. m. to the Jesuit Church by carriages, and thence by cars to Calvary.
☞ Newport and Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

FRASER—Dec. 25, at the residence of her brother, George R. Cripps, 251 South Desplaines-st., Alvira E., wife of H. G. Fraser.
Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 28 at 10 a. m.
☞ Paris (Ont.) papers please copy.

HUMPHREY—At Chicago, Dec. 25, Mr. Wilber H. Humphrey, aged 57 years.
Funeral from Farwell Hall on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 10 a. m. All friends are respectfully invited.

BAUSENBACH—Gustavus R. Bausenbach, Dec. 26, 6 a. m., aged 25 years.
Funeral Thursday, Dec. 28, at 1 p. m. from residence, No. 166 Maxwell-st.

HECKMAN—Laid to rest, Dec. 21, at Mound Creek, Kas., Jeannette L., aged 65 years and 3 months, wife of J. J. Heckman, formerly Chicago.

WELCH—Dec. 26, Henry Welch, aged 65 years, a resident of Chicago since 1836.
Funeral Dec. 28 from residence, 40 Tilden-av., by carriages to Calvary.

GRAHAM—Julia Ettie, youngest daughter of Michael and Julia Graham, Dec. 25, aged 8 months and 17 days.
Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 11 a. m. from residence, 243 West Polk-st., by cars to Calvary.

BLUM—Dec. 25, Florence, youngest daughter of Charles G. and Winnifred Blum nee Riston.
Funeral from residence, 574 Indiana-st., Wednesday Dec. 27, at 1:30 o'clock to Graceland.
☞ Washington (D. C.) and Alexandria (Va.) papers please copy.

FLORENTINE—Dec. 25, Joseph F. Florentine, beloved husband of Margaret E. Florentine, at his residence, 3128 South Dearborn-st.
Funeral services will be held Dec. 27 at his late residence.
☞ New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

MOSS—Sunday morning, Mrs. Ellen Moss at her residence, 75 North Curtis-st., from lung fever.
She will be buried in the family lot at Graceland Tuesday at 2 p. m. Friends invited to attend.

SHELTON—Dec. 25, Miss Sarah A., at the residence of her father, George Shelton, 3129 Forest-av.
Funeral 1 p. m. Wednesday.

EBERHART—At Chicago Lawn, Dec. 26 at 6 a. m. of scarlet-fever, Wilfred Eberhart, youngest son of John F. and Matilda C. Eberhart.

HUBBARD—Funeral of Charles L. Hubbard Thursday, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock from residence, 257 Park-av., by carriages to St. Columbkill Church, thence to Calvary.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. T. HEMINGWAY, GENERAL SECretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, will lead the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Lecture Room today.

PERSONS IN NEED OF HOUSEKEEPers, professional nurses, seamstresses, or copyists can be supplied free of charge at the office of the Woman's Christian Association, 212 Wabash-av. Take elevator.

THE NORWEGIAN OLD SETTLERS will hold their second annual reunion at Brand's Hall, corner of Clark and Erie-sts., Dec. 27, commencing at 9 p. m.; speakers, music, singing, dancing, and a general good time will be had.

THE CHICAGO AVENUE SUNDAY School holiday entertainment is arranged for Thursday evening. An interesting program has been issued, and all who feel friendly to the school are invited to spend a pleasant evening with them.

TEACHERS OF EVENING SCHOOLS will be paid at the office of the City Controller tomorrow at 2 p. m.


A Man of Business

Wanted with Fifty or One Hundred Thousand Dollars capital to take the management of a branch of the business of a large corporation doing a business all over the world, and possessing a business acquaintance of over twenty years' standing. For full particulars address Y 6, Tribune office.

GUNTHER'S CANDY
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO
Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

TRUNK
Tourists, Travelers, excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT's For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

Turkish
ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

GAS FIXTURES!
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

STEVENS, PHOTOGRAPHER, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st., corner Washington.
BEST CABINETS $5 PER DOZEN.


# PROSPECTUS.

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A Comprehensive, Progressive, Independent Republican Journal,

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NEWS OF THE WEEK—A page of Editorial Note and Comment and compact review of the general news of the week.

NEWS-LETTERS from Washington and New York by well-informed observers; correspondence from contributors in London, Paris, and other centres of this country and in Europe.

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By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Bedding, Stoves, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c.,

9:30 This Morning.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have arranged with Messrs. M. J. F. Periolat & Co., Leading Furriers, to sell their Valuable Surplus Stock of

FINE FURS,

AT

209 Wabash Avenue,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Of This Week, December 29 and 30, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

The Stock Consists of

Seal Dolmans, 50 to 58 in. long,
Seal Sacques, 40 to 42 inches,
Silk Fur-Lined Circulars,
Ermine-Lined Garments,
Ladies' Hats, Caps, and Gloves,
Sleigh Robes, Etc., Etc.

Also, a General Assortment of FURS, all made by this well-known house. All goods Warranted as Represented, and will be sold without reserve. Seats for Ladies.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, '82,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This will be the closing sale of 1882, and will be a clean sweep of all goods on hand, as they must be sold to close accounts. Buyers will find in this sale

Men's, Boys', and Youth's Shoes and Boots,
Women's, Misses', and Child's Shoes,
A full line Rubbers and Arctics,
A line of Men's Fine Samples,
And a $5,000 Bankrupt Stock.

☞ Be sure and see these goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF CROCKERY,

THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 9:30 a. m.

We shall offer a large stock of W. G., C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware.
A fine assortment of Chamber Sets, Tea Sets, Lamps, Glassware, &c.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS

THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 9:30 A. M.

More Than One Thousand Lots.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
128 La Salle-st., Chicago,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Transact a General Commission Business in Stocks and Bonds.
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New York Office, 58 Broadway.

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THE ONLY OIL EXCHANGE IN CHICAGO.
Particulars furnished on application.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
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Established ............ 1859.
A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

## THE TARIFF ON LUMBER.

### Its Evil Consequences—A Bribe to Destroy Our Remaining Forests.

A tariff on importations imposed for the purpose of protecting any American industry can be justified only on the grounds that it will tend to secure the greater prosperity and productiveness of the whole country, now or in the future. Those of the present generation are and can only be life tenants of the soil; the remainder over belongs to the race, and it is the duty of Government, by wise legislation, to require the present occupants to so use their life-estate that the productiveness of this remainder over shall not be impaired. Exhaustion means a steady impairment of the Nation's resources. Increased production implies increasing wealth and prosperity for the whole people. "Protection," which tends to exhaustion—which tends to make us in the end wholly dependent upon foreign supplies for any given article—cannot be justified. In these days of tariff revision, those interested in American forestry should inquire whether it is well to continue legislation the direct influence of which tends to hasten the destruction of our forests. A tariff upon lumber, by increasing the profits of lumbering, is hastening the exhaustion of our home supply, and, by increasing the price of lumber to the consumer, tempts every farmer to cut every tree upon his farm which can be converted into salable lumber. Is it wise to continue such influences? Can we check or retard the destruction of our forests while the Government is offering continuous bounties for its destruction?

In the Dominion of Canada are millions of acres of land which from the nature of the soil must be perpetually devoted to forest growth. They constitute the natural sources of a supply of lumber for the productive arable and pasture lands to the south of them in the United States as well as in Canada.

The time is at hand when we shall be wholly dependent upon this source of supply, or upon the artificial growth of timber in our own country, if the present rate of destruction of our forests is continued.

The increased price of lumber, caused by a tariff upon importations, benefits only the lumbermen. It tends to the development of no other industry. It does not increase by a single foot the amount of lumber we are capable of producing, but, on the contrary, diminishes the amount by tempting the lumbermen to cut now trees which, if spared, would rapidly increase in value, while it imposes a needless burden upon every man in the country who is not directly interested in the profits of lumbering.

It imposes a burden upon the people now, and promises a greater burden in the future, when they become wholly dependent upon the foreign supply.

If the tariff upon lumber is continued, the work of our Forestry Associations will be vain and fruitless, for pecuniary considerations and the immediate money results will control those who own forests which can be converted into salable lumber.

### Artemus Ward on Head-Centres and Irish Funds.

*Saturday Press.*

"My Irish frens, I am here as your naber and fren. I know you are brave and warm-hearted. I know you are honest in this Finian matter.

"But let us look, at them Head-Centres. Let us look at them rip-roarin' orators in New York, who've been tearin' round for up'ards a year, swearin' Ireland shall be free.

"There's two parties—O McMahonys and McRoberts. One thinks the best way is to go over to Canady and establish a Irish Republic there, kindly permittin' the Canadians to pay the expenses of that sweet boon; and the other want's to sail direct for Dublin Bay, where young McBoy and his fair young bride went down and was drownded, accordin' to a ballad I onct heard. But there's one pint on which both sides agree—that's the Funs. 'There willin', them chaps in New York, to receive all the Funs you'll send 'em. You send a puss tonight to Mahony, and another puss to Roberts. Both will receive 'em. You bet. And with other pusses it will be similar.

"I was into Mr. Delmonico's eatin' house the other night, and I saw my fren, Mr. Terrence McFadden, who is a elegant and enterprisin' Deputy Centre. He was sittin' at a table, eatin' a canvas-back duck. Poultry of that kind, as you know, is rather high just now. I think about $5 per pair. And a bottle of green seal stood before him.

"'How are you, Mr. McFadden?' I said.

"'Oh, Mr. Ward! I am miserable!—miserable! The wrongs we Irishmen suffer! Oh, Ireland! Will a true history of your sufferins ever be written? Must we be forever ground under by the iron heel of the despotic Briton?—but, Mr. Ward, won't you eat sumthin?'

"'Well,' I said, 'if there's another canvas-back and a spare bottle of that green seal in the house, I wouldn't mind jinin' you in bein' ground under by Briton's iron heel.'

"'Green turtle soup, first?' he said.

"'Well, yes. If I'm to share the wrongs of Ireland with you, I don't care if I do hav' a bowl of soup. Put a bean into it,' I said to the waiter. 'It will remind me of my childhood days, when we had 'em baked in conjunction with pork every Sunday mornin', and then all went up to the village church and had a refreshin' nap in the family pew.'

"Mr. McFadden, who was sufferin' so thurly for Ireland, was of the Mahony wing. I've no doubt that some ekally patriotic member of the Roberts wing was sufferin' in the same way over at the Mason-Dory eatin'-house.

"They say, feller citizens, soon you will see a blow struck for Irish liberty! We hain't seen nothin' but a Blow, so far—it's been all blow, and the blowers in New York won't get out of the business as long as our Irish frens in the rooral districks send 'em money.

"Let the green float above the red, if that'll make it any better, but don't you be the green. But never go into anything till you know where abouts you're goin' to.

"This is a very good country here where you are. You Irish hav enjoyed our boons, held your share of our offices, and you certainly hav done your share of our votin'. Then why this bulla-baloo about freein' Ireland? You do your share in Ireland a great injoory, too, because they b'lieve you're comin' sure enuff, and they fly off the handle and get into jail. My Irish frens, ponder these things a little. 'Zamine 'em closely; and above all find out where the pusses go to."

I sat down. There was no applaws, but they listened to me kindly. They know'd I was honest, however wrong I might be; and they know'd, too, that there was no people on arth whose generosity and gallantry I had a higher respeck for than the Irish, except when they fly off the handle. So my feller citizens let me toot my horn.

### A Hog's Long Fast.

*Boston Star.*

About four months ago Mr. Adam C. Camper, of Broad Creek Neck, Md., lost a sow, weighing 60 pounds. On Saturday last Mr. Camper found her in a stack-yard wedged in tightly between straw racks alive and kicking. She had neither food nor water for four months, and only lost about ten pounds. After he got her out he offered her corn, but she wouldn't eat it until she had a drink of water. After drinking a bucket of water she ate five ears in the twinkling of an eye.

There are bright buds of April and blossoms of May
But they're not half so sweet as the breath of the maid
That with SOZODONT brushes her teeth every day.
The the pearls through her beautiful lips they're displayed.
O SOZODONT! what an enchantment is thine
That gives teeth like the sun and gives lips red as wine.

# BUSINESS.

## The Money Market Active and Firm—Exchange Stronger.

### Stocks Heavy—A Decline All Round, Led by Denver.

### A Rather Quiet Day in Produce Circles, but Prices Generally Advancing.

### Hogs, Provisions, and Grain All Tending Upwards—A Marked Reaction in Wheat and Corn.

## FINANCIAL.

The local money market was active yesterday, and firm at 7@8 per cent. There was a good demand by all classes of borrowers, but no new phases were developed.

The aggregate of clearings of the local banks was $8,200,000, being $350,000 more than the total for Saturday.

Eastern exchange was stronger, with not much doing. All the sales reported were at 50c discount per $1,000, though it is probable that some sales were made early in the day at 60@70c discount. There was a good demand for exchange to make January payments on the seaboard, and this is expected to continue to the end of this week. The country orders for currency were about up to the average of last week.

Sterling exchange was dull at Saturday's quotations.

The New York stock market was tame yesterday. There was a little strength early, but it soon gave way to weakness, led by "a bear attack" on Denver & Rio Grande, and the market closed at about the lowest point of the day.

Some parties are anticipating temporary financial stringency in New York owing to a demand for money to make January disbursements.

Western Union is reported to be anticipating the payment of its dividend, due Jan. 15. This prevents an injunction against the payment.

Railroad earnings for the third week in December generally show a slight decrease as compared with a year ago. Omaha increased $2,800.

A St. Louis dispatch to New York says that Gould's new railway scheme embraces an amalgamation of the Wabash with his lines west of the Mississippi, including the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, International & Great Northern, and the Hannibal & St. Joe. The Texas Pacific does not come in, but the combination will include about 7,000 miles of railroad, and Gould will secure an independent eastern outlet for his lines to all the great Atlantic coast inside of 1883.

It is said that 10,000 shares of Erie common have been bought by a pool within thirty days.

The D., L. & W. R. R. Co. is said to have earned between 13 and 14 per cent net this year; the management expects to build to Toledo in 1883, to connect with the Wabash.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ended Dec. 16 was 605,739 tons, against 634,797 tons same time last year; and for year from Jan. 1 27,256,225 tons, a decrease of 152,302 tons for the year.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Nat'l Bank | 117 | Chicago City 7s, 1883 | 110½ |
| First National Bank | 180 | Chicago City 7s, 1895 | 122½ |
| Fifth National Bank | 165 | Chicago City 7s, 1890 | 124½ |
| Hide & Leather B'k | 127¼ | Chicago City 7s, 1890 | 129½ |
| Hibernian Bank'g Co | 110 | Chicago City 6s, 1895 | 110½ |
| Ill. Trust & Sav. B'k | 145 | Chi. City Ry. 4½s | 97¼ |
| Merchants' Nat'l B'k | 160 | Cook County 7s, 1885 | 105 |
| Mer. Loan & T. Co | 150 | Cook County 7s, 1892 | 118 |
| National B. of Illinois | 145 | Lincoln Park 7s, 1895 | 105 |
| Northwestern Nat. B | 200 | W. Chi. City Ry 6s | 110 |
| Union Nat'l Bank | 200 | W. Div. Ry. con. 6s | 107 |
| Union Trust Co | 275 | Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s | 79½ |
| Chicago City 7s, 1884 | 102½ | Cal. Iron & Steel Co | 35 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1886 | 105½ | C. & C. C. & D. C. com | 35 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1888 | 108½ | C. & C. C. & D. C. pfd | 55 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1889 | 113½ | Inter-State Ind. Exp | 45 |

Sales on the Stock Board were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 Union Nat'l Bank | 200 | 100 E T Va & Ga b 30 | 10 |
| 1000 C B & Q D Div 4s | 85¾ | 100 do | 9¾ |
| 2000 do | 84¾ | 1000 Nor Pac b 5 | 49⅝ |

**NEW YORK.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The stock market today opened an hour later than the usual time, and was moderately active during the hour and a half of business up to 12:30 o'clock. The first fifteen minutes of business there was a fractional advance on the general list, but this feeling of confidence was soon lost, and for the next hour and a half the market was weak and the tendency of prices was downward, the general result by 12:30 being a decline of ½ to 1½ from the highest prices of the forenoon on the general list, except Denver & Rio Grande, in which there was an active selling movement, resulting in a decline of 2⅜ from 42⅛ to 40⅛. The coal shares were all weak. The decline in Denver & Rio Grande this morning was a continuance of the decline of last week, which began as the result of diminished earnings, and though the decrease stated is larger in the published figures than in reality there has undoubtedly been an important decrease, which is understood to be the result of diminished business in the mining region of Colorado generally. On the other hand, it is believed the Denver & Rio Grande will be completed to a connection with the Central Pacific within three months, which would give it a new increase of traffic. The statement being circulated that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé has acquired a controlling interest in the Atlantic & Pacific, and that, consequently, the former is to be the exclusive line to the Pacific Coast via the California Southern, is, it is stated, not true.

In the last hour of business the stock market was decidedly weak, and the lowest prices of the day were made. The most active stocks were the coal shares, the Vanderbilts, Denver, St. Paul, and Union Pacific. All of these, except the latter, being the weakest stocks on the list. Brokers supposed to have Gould information advise buying the Wabashes. Points to buy the common have come from excellent sources for ten days, but the preferred has not until today been mentioned as likely to have much advance. There has been some good buying of Wabash general mortgage bonds. A bond expert says there should be a rise of nearly 10 points in most of the Wabash issues. It is stated on good authority that a cable order to sell 200,000 of Erie seconds within about one-half of 1 per cent of the market, resulted in the sale of only 20,000 of the amount. Conservative brokers look for a sustained market this week, on account of the large number of "puts" expiring with the year. Heavy lines of puts on Western Union, Missouri Pacific, Lake Shore, Erie, and some other stocks are reported in the street. Some of the German party look for a renewal of the bear movement. The head of a prominent Broadway house said this afternoon that the big men still had the stocks, and, while they held them, the market would be dangerous for small operators.

Money was easy at 5@6 on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral, closing at 5@6. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the day:

| Description. | Sales. | First | High | Low. | Last Dec. 26 | Last Dec. 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alton & T. H. | 700 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | ...... |
| Bos. Air Line pfd. | 25 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | ...... |
| Canada Southern | 1,300 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68 | 68 | 68⅝ |
| Central Pacific | 2,100 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¾ |
| C. B. & Q. | 750 | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127½ | 127½ | 127⅞ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 405 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 100 | 23¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 23¾ |
| Col. Coal & Iron | 550 | 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Den. & Rio G. | 49,100 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] | 43⅛ |
| Del. & Hudson | 2,100 | 109¾ | 109¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] | 109⅞ |
| D. L. & W. | 23,300 | 128¾ | 128¾ | 128 | 128¼ | 128⅞ |
| Erie | 12,100 | 39¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 39⅜ |
| Do pfd. | 740 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| East Tenn. & Ga. | 100 | 9¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 9¾ |
| Do pfd. | 100 | 17¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| H. & St. Joe pfd. | 500 | 80 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 80 |
| Ft. Worth & Den. | 100 | 39 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Homestake M'ing | 100 | 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Houston & Tex. | 400 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| I. B. & W. | 600 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Illinois Central | 100 | 144 | 144 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 143¾ |
| Jersey Central | 3,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas & Texas | 3,800 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| L. E. & Western | 1,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lake Shore | 5,800 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅞ |
| Long Island | 440 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louis. & Nash. | 4,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Manhat'n Beach | 100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mem. & Chas. | 100 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | [illegible] |
| Mich. Central | 4,100 | 102¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 102¾ |
| Minn. & St. L. | 100 | 29 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mo. Pacific | 2,700 | 102¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 102¾ |
| Nash. & Chat. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Central | [illegible] | 129⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 129⅝ |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 750 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Cent. Iowa | 300 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nor. & W. pfd. | 200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Northern Pacific | 1,300 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Northwestern | 2,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd. | 100 | 155 | 155 | [illegible] | 155 | [illegible] |
| Ohio Central | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ohio & Miss. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ont. & Western | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| O. Ry. & N. Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| O. Trans-Con. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peoria, D. & E. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reading | 10,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| R. & Saratoga | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Roch. & Pitts. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rock Island | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. L. & S. F. pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Paul | 22,600 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Paul & D. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Paul & O. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Paul, M. & M. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Carolina | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Pacific | 5,700 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Pacific | 11,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wabash | 2,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Western Union | 21,200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**STATE SECURITIES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana consols | [illegible] | Tennessee 6s, new | 45 |
| Missouri 6s | 112 | Virginia 6s | [illegible] |
| St. Joseph | [illegible] | Virginia 6s, consols | [illegible] |
| Tennessee 6s, old | 45¾ | Virginia 6s, defd. | 12¼ |

**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3s | 103⅞ | 4s | 119¾ |
| 5s, extended | 102⅞ | Pacific 6s of 1895 | 128 |
| 4½s | 113 | | |

**RAILROAD BONDS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific firsts | 116¾ | U. P. land grants | 110¾ |
| Erie seconds | 98¾ | U. P. sinking funds | 117⅝ |
| Lehigh & Wilkes | [illegible] | Tex. Pac. land grants | [illegible] |
| Union Pacific firsts | 115¾ | Tex. Pac., R. G. | [illegible] |

**EXPRESS STOCKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 136 | United States | 63 |
| American | 91 | Fargo | 130 |

The following is a complete record of the bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

**11 A. M. TO 12 M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 U S 3s registered | 103¾ | 6000 No Pac 1st coup | 103¾ |
| 2000 do | 103⅝ | 1000 do | 103⅝ |
| 5000 U S 4s coup | 103⅝ | 1000 do | [illegible] |
| 4000 U S 4s reg | 119 | 6000 M & St L 1st | 117⅝ |
| 2000 do | 119⅜ | 1000 N J C con asstd | 110 |
| 2500 U S 4½s reg | 112 | 1000 do | 109¼ |
| 10000 C B & Q 7s | 123 | 1000 Ohio Cent 1st | 95¾ |
| 2000 C R I P & N 1st | 106 | 1000 P D & E 1st | 104 |
| 6000 Cen Pac gold b | 116⅝ | 1000 R W & O inc | 45⅛ |
| 2000 D & R G 1st con | 99½ | 4000 St P & S C 1st | 115 |
| 2000 D & R G 1st | 108 | 1000 St L & I M 2d | 105 |
| 2000 H & T C 1st M L | 111¾ | 4000 Tex Pac 1st Rio | 82 |
| 2000 Kas Pac 1st con | 101 | 2000 do | 82⅛ |
| 2000 M L S & W 1st | 98⅛ | 10000 do | 82⅛ |
| 10000 N Y C & St L 1st | 98½ | 2000 Wab gen mtg 6s | 80 |
| 5000 do | 98⅝ | | |

**12 M. TO 2 P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10000 U S 5s con 3½s | 103⅞ | 6000 N O Pac 1st | 87 |
| 2000 C & O 1st ser B | 89¾ | 4000 Nor Pac 1st | 103¼ |
| 10000 C C C & I C inc | 52 | 4000 N Y C & St L 1st | 98¼ |
| 1000 Cent Iowa 1st | 112 | 10000 N W s f 5s | 100 |
| 1000 Mich So s f | 106¾ | 4000 Ter Haute div b | 80 |
| 2000 M L S & W 1st | 98¼ | 10000 Wab gen mort 6s | 80¼ |
| 1000 N Y L E & W n2d co | 95¾ | | |

**2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10000 U S 3s reg | 103¾ | 7000 Ore & Cal 1st | 91⅛ |
| 2000 U S 4s cp of 1907 | 119⅜ | 5000 R & P inc | 44 |
| 5000 B C R & N 1st | 102 | 6000 St P & S City 1st | 112 |
| 5000 Can So 1st gtd | 102 | 5000 St L & I M 2d | 104⅛ |
| 5000 Cent Pac S J b | 103¾ | 6000 St L K C & N O d 1st | 100 |
| 1000 C C & I C inc | 52 | 2000 Tex Pac Rio | 82¼ |
| 5000 D L & W 7s of 1907 | 132 | 1000 do | 82⅛ |
| 2000 Den & R G 1st | 108 | 1000 do | 82⅛ |
| 2000 do | 107¾ | 2000 do | 82 |
| 2000 do | 107 | 10000 Tol D & B 1st | 56 |
| 3000 E T V & G 5s | 70 | 1000 T H div bonds | 80 |
| 1000 Met 1st | 102¼ | 2000 Un Pac 1st | 115⅝ |
| 15000 N Y L & St L 1st | 98¾ | 6000 W U T co of 1900 | 113¾ |
| 1000 N Y Elev 1st | 118¼ | 4000 W U T reg of 1900 | 113 |
| 10000 Nor Pac 1st coup | 103¾ | 25 Am Ex Bank | 130 |
| 5000 N W s f 5s coup | 100 | 25 Bdwy Bank | 260 |
| 10000 Ore & Cal 1st | 92 | 5 Wells Fargo Ex | 131 |

**BOSTON.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—Dullness has been a conspicuous feature of the money market today, which condition is doubtless largely attributable to the influence of the Christmas holidays. There was, however, no special change to make in rates. The weekly statement of the Boston banks for the last week is a favorable return, showing a gain over the previous week in the surplus of reserve of $336,100. The excess of reserve now stands at $1,514,857, against $1,178,757 last week. The more prominent changes were a decrease of $344,400 in loans and $177,200 in amounts due from other banks; an increase of $306,900 in deposits, and a decrease of $93,300 in balances due to other banks, and an increase in specie of $201,900 and in legal-tenders of $181,900.

The stock market was quite active, more so than is usual after a holiday. The principal feature of the market was the movement in Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, which opened at 5⅝, advanced to 5¾, and afterwards receded on free offerings to 5⅝—an advance of ⅜ since Saturday. The number of shares sold was 4,815. At the close 5⅝ was bid, 5¾ asked. The response to the recent subscription of $800,000 was quite gratifying. Atchison opened at 86⅛, an advance of ⅛, but under quite free selling the price fell off to 85⅞. The decline was doubtless attributable to a knowledge of the fact that the company was negotiating for the issue of $1,500,000 of new 6 per cent trust bonds. It is now reported that the banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co. have taken this loan, and will bring it out within a few days at not less than par. It is said that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company will need about $1,000,000 in addition to its recent subscription for $6,000,000 in order to complete its line, with full equipment, to the Colorado River. The St. Louis & San Francisco and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé have already agreed to advance $250,000 each, and, as the Atchison Company has further need for bonds, it has been thought best to keep clear of a floating debt by issuing more of the $10,000,000 collateral 6 per cent bonds lately authorized, and one-half of which were taken abroad last spring at about 102½. Atlantic & Pacific blocks advanced from 104 to 104½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 128⅛ to 127; Union Pacific from 103⅞ to 102¾; Fort Scott from 85 to 84; Little Rock from 49½ to 47; Chicago & West Michigan advanced ¼, to 60; Oregon Railway & Navigation rights sold at 11¼@11; Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis blocks sold at 100.

In bonds, Toledo, Delphos & Burlington 6s, Cincinnati & St. Louis Division, advanced to 45; do branch incomes sold at 12@11¾; the Southeastern firsts advanced to 49 bid; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s declined ¼, to 113¾; Mexican Central 7s 1½, to 73; St. Joe 7s ¼, to 113¼; Sonora firsts were steady at 104¾; Burlington & Missouri 4s at 83; Atchison firsts advanced ¼, to 121; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s ½, to 123; Fort Scott 7s 1¼, to 111¼; Eastern 6s were steady at 110; New York & New England 7s at 115¾; Massachusetts Central declined ¼, to 26; Bell Telephone declined 1, to 184; Mexican Telephone sold at 3¾; Boston Land sold at 6 1-6.

**FOREIGN.**

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Rentes 79f 67c.

**NEW ORLEANS.**

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480.

## MINING NEWS.

**NEW YORK.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Mining stocks were very dull; Sierra Grande sold at 455 and 460; Robinson Consolidated, 120 and 125; Amie, 16 to 18; Consolidated Virginia, 51; Navajo, 825; Horn Silver, 600. Sales for the day, 51,985 shares.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caribou | 1¾ | Quicksilver preferred | 40 |
| Central Arizona | ¾ | Silver Cliff | ¾ |
| Excelsior | 1 | Standard | 6⅞ |
| Homestake | 17½ | Sutro | ¾ |
| LittlePittsburg | 1 | Robinson | 1 |
| Ontario | 35½ | South Pacific | 3 |
| Quicksilver | 8½ | | |

**BOSTON.**

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allouez Mining Co | 3 | Quincy | 68 |
| Calumet & H | 252 | Silver Islet | 5¼ |
| Catalpa | 77¾ | Osceola | 32¼ |
| Franklin | 15 | Huron | 2 |
| Pewabic | 18 | | |

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 1 | Martin White | 3 |
| Best & Belcher | 4⅝ | Mexican | 3¾ |
| Bodie | 2 | Ophir | 3⅛ |
| Bullion | 29-32 | Potosi | 1¾ |
| California | ⅝ | Savage | 15-16 |
| Cholla | ⅞ | Sierra Nevada | 7 |
| Consolidated Virginia | 7-16 | Silver King | 10 |
| Crown Point | 1⅛ | Union Consolidated | 3¾ |
| Eureka Consolidated | 9 | Wales | 3-16 |
| Exchequer | 3-16 | Yellow Jacket | 1¾ |
| Gould & Curry | 2⅝ | Navajo | 7¾ |
| Grand Prize | 11-8 | Scorpion | 1 |
| Hale & Norcross | ¼ | Mount Diablo | 3⅝ |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Dec. 26:

**CITY PROPERTY.**

Townsend st, 48½ ft n of Oak, w f, undivided ½ of 24x117 ft, dated Dec. 23 (Gustaf Nyden to F. Malmgren) ... $1,000

West Thirteenth st, 264 ft w of Robey, s f, 36x124 ft, dated Dec. 19 (People's Bank of Bloomington to Otto Jaffke) ... 750

Cherry st, n w cor of Blackhawk, e f, 133x138 ft to river, dated Dec. 11 (John A. Yale to Charles L. Ames et al) ... 15,000

Thirteenth st, near Centre av, 50x124 ft, with 25x124 ft on Thirteenth place, near the above (L. P. and L. W. Robertson to John Gunzenhauser) ... 2,400

Western av, s w cor of Fifteenth st, e f, 24x100 ft (with 76x124 ft in same block), dated Dec. 1 (Herman O. Armour to Philip D. Armour) ... 13,000

Sangamon st, 45 ft n of Monroe, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 21 (H. C. Hartman, assignee, to Sarah E. Tillinghast) ... 2,850

Frankfort st, 116 ft w of North Hoyne, n f, 192x100 ft, with 96x100 ft in same block, dated Dec. 22 (Thomas Kearney to S. J. Dietrich) ... 1,742

Shurtleff av, 225½ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 26 (Albert Crane to A. Smith) ... 650

Rumsey st, 52½ ft n of Cornelia, w f, 24x130 ft, dated Dec. 5 (S. B. Williams to John Engelbrecht) ... 750

May st, 166 ft n of Madison, w f, 20x115 ft, dated Dec. 18 (Rumsey H. Gibson to John W. Kinney) ... 5,300

Wisconsin st, 140 ft e of Sedgwick, n f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 26 (Friederike Puesch to Philip H. Mathei) ... 7,000

Van Horn st, 250 ft e of Western av, n f, 75x125 ft, dated Nov. 8 (H. L. Story to John W. Reed) ... 2,500

**NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.**

Clybourn av, 250 ft w of Fullerton, n e f, 50x113 ft, with 25x16 ft on Fullerton av, near above, dated June 12 (C. W. Fullerton to Frances E. Veeder) ... $1,800

Lincoln av, 256 ft n w of Racine, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 21 (Albert Wisner to Henrietta Weltep) ... 700

**SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.**

Swan st, 374 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec 23 (John Miller to H. J. Hanson) ... $300

State st, 143½ ft n of Forty-first, w f, 25x165, dated Nov. 9 (James H. Moore to Peter Egan) ... 2,350

Stewart av, near Forty-first st, w f, 25x125½ ft, dated Dec. 20 (M. Seneschall to J. and S. Morier) ... 450

Wentworth av, 80 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 20 (Eliza Kennedy to Charles A. Shaw) ... 750

Fifty-ninth st, 75 ft e of Murray, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 11 (John D. Allen to Michael Norris) ... 1,025

Fifty-third st, n e cor of Jefferson av, s f, 25x118½ ft (with 25x25 feet in rear), dated Dec. 1 (Mercantile Trust Company to Lucy C. Waite) ... 5,500

Hyde Park av, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth sts, e f, 75x150 ft, dated Nov. 22 (Louise Stuber to Peter Grube) ... 5,100

Englewood av, 488 ft e of Wright st, s f, 50x125½ ft, dated Oct 2 (O. H. and C. D. Perry to Lizzie G. Ingham) ... 3,350

**WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.**

Fullerton av, 125 ft e of Perry, n f, 50x122 ft, dated Dec. 22 (Edwin Maynard to W. J. Anderson) ... $1,000

North av, 125 ft w of Mead st, s f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Samuel Delamater to N. J. Eagstrom) ... 500

## COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were quiet yesterday, and most of them dull till the last hour. There was a fair quantity of feeling in year and January corn and year oats, with a moderate volume of changes in provisions. About noon there was a spurt of buying orders in corn and provisions from outside, which caused a marked advance in prices all round, on which some longs realized; but the improvement was rather due to light offerings than to a sharp demand. The receipts of hogs and grain were nominally large, being the accumulations of three days besides Sunday.

Provisions were decidedly stronger. Pork advanced 15@20c and lard 12½c, both closing at the improvement, while meats were 2½c higher on the deferred futures, but weak for the year. Hogs were quoted 10c higher, with only a light supply, and corn was firmer. There was not much doing except in changes till the last half hour, when several buying orders come in, responsive to intimations from parties here that the market looked as if it were on the turn. The only weak spot in the market was year ribs, which have recently been at a premium over January, but lost it yesterday under free offerings from parties who had prepared for a possible squeeze and grew tired of waiting for what does not now look likely to be the inevitable. On the afternoon call pork was easier and lard 5c higher.

Flour was in fair demand for holiday week, and the feeling was a firm one. The buying was chiefly for export. Bran and other millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was quiet and strong, advancing 1¼c on May and 1¼c on other deliveries. There was very little demand, but still less offerings; and the receipts, though nearly 500 car-loads, were really a light aggregate for all the arrivals since Friday morning. There was a little doing in changes from one month to another, and not much else, the strength seeming to be chiefly in sympathy with corn in the absence of a speculative demand. There was a moderate inquiry for car-lots, with little change in the prices of the lower grades, but No. 2 was stronger in common with futures. On the afternoon call the market was ⅛@¼c higher.

Corn was much stronger, with a good volume of trading, though the market could not be called active. It advanced 1@1½c, and closed strong at only a shade below the top. There was a tinge of weakness early, on the report that the inspection list would show about 900 car-loads, but it was soon over, and the firm phase continued when the inspection proved to be over 1,000 car-loads, with a rumor that several hundred more were lying perdus because the Inspectors could not cover the ground. There was a moderate filling of shorts the first two hours, and a good deal done in changes from one month to another, which caused prices to stiffen. Then they fell back with the rumor that some 400 car-loads had been ordered here from St. Louis, and improved later on a few bringing orders from the seaboard, which set a good many local operators to thinking that the market had passed the turning point. The lower grades were in good shipping demand, and closed up nearly the same as on Friday, though weakening ½c early as a consequence of the larger supply. On the afternoon call the market was irregularly weak. Year sold up ½c, to 53⅛c, and dropped to 52½c in a few seconds, while other deliveries closed ⅛@⅜c lower than at 1 o'clock.

Oats were firm for spot and seller the year, in the latter of which there is believed to be still a large short interest. Spot sold at 39⅝@40c and year mostly at 40@40⅛c, though a few scattering "fives" were gathered in early by the "longs" at 39⅝c. The market closed on the regular board at 40⅛c bid for round lots and seller the year. The later futures were fairly active and irregular, fluctuating ⅜@½c, and closing with January ⅛c off from the closing price of Friday, and May showing a gain of ¼c over Friday's latest figure. No. 2 spot and No. 2 white car-lots sold at 39½@40c. Samples were firm and higher. On the afternoon call seller the year sold ⅛c higher, and the later futures advanced ⅛c.

Rye was fairly active for spot, No. 2 selling at 57½c, or ½c lower than the price of Friday. Futures were nominally lower, January being quotable at 58c and February at 58¾@59c.

Barley was inactive, so far as store lots were concerned, No. 2 spot being nominally quotable at 80c, and No. 3 at 49c. Samples were active and firm at last Friday's figures.

Dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes remained exceedingly quiet, with prices averaging easy. The grocery trade was moderately active, and prices of most lines were again quoted firm. No specially new features were developed in the market for canned goods, dried fruits, and fish. Dairy products were quoted quiet and firm. The changes in the oil market were confined to carbons, which were off from ⅛@1¼c. Coal and pig-iron were dull.

There was very little done in green fruits, which were held at about the same figures as last week. Dullness is still the leading feature in the hide and leather market, and is likely to continue so until after New-Year's. Potatoes quiet and steady. Poultry showed light receipts and wanted by few, prices ruling 6@7c lower than on the day before Christmas. Wool quiet and steady. In seeds, flaxseed was firm and higher, selling at $1.17 for No. 1 on track. Cloverseed was firm at $6.50 for prime, with rumors of a sale at 5c above that price. Timothy seed firm at $1.56@1.58 for prime. Hay was dull on account of the heavy receipts, prairie selling 50c lower, and the poorer grades not wanted.

The following table shows the range of prices today on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

| | Closed Friday. | Range Tuesday. | Closed Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MESS PORK—PER BRL.** | | | |
| Spot | $17.00 | $ @ | *17.20 |
| Year | 17.10 | 17.00 @17.05 | 17.20 |
| January | 17.10 | 17.07½@17.30 | 17.27½ |
| February | 17.25 | 17.27½@17.45 | 17.42½ |
| March | 17.40 | 17.40 @17.57½ | 17.55 |
| May | 17.70 | 17.72½@17.90 | 17.87½ |
| **LARD—PER 100 LBS.** | | | |
| Spot | $10.25 | $ @10.25 | $10.40 |
| Year | 10.25 | 10.30 @10.32½ | 10.40 |
| January | 10.32½ | 10.30 @10.52½ | 10.50 |
| February | 10.42½ | 10.42½@10.60 | 10.60 |
| March | 10.55 | 10.57½@10.72½ | 10.72½ |
| May | 10.75 | 10.80 @10.92½ | 10.90 |
| **MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.** | | | |
| S. ribs, part cu'd. | $8.70 | $8.75 @ 8.77½ | $8.77½ |
| Do year | *8.95 | | 8.80 |
| Do January | 8.82½ | 8.77½@ 8.85 | 8.82½ |
| Do February | *8.90 | 8.90 @ 8.95 | 8.95 |
| Do March | 9.02½ | 9.00 @ 9.07½ | 9.05 |
| Do May | *9.20 | 9.20 @ 9.27½ | 9.25 |
| **WHEAT.** | | | |
| No. 2 red, spot | 92¾ | | 93¾ |
| No. 3 winter | 87 | 88⅝@ | 87 |
| Rejected winter | 78½ | 79 | 78 |
| No. 2 spring | 91¾ | 91⅝@ | 92¾ |
| No. 3 spring | 76 | | 76 |
| Regular, year | 91¾ | 91⅞@ | 93 |
| January | 91⅞ | 91⅞@ | 93 |
| February | 93¾ | 93⅛@ | 94¾ |
| May | 98⅞ | 99 @ 1.00¼ | 1.00¼ |
| **CORN.** | | | |
| No. 2, spot | 50⅞ | 50⅞@ 53 | 52¼ |
| High mixed | 50⅞ | 50⅞@ 51 | 52¼ |
| Rejected | 43 | 42½@ 43½ | 43¾ |
| New mixed | 44 | 44 @ 44 | 44 |
| Year | 50⅞ | 50⅞@ 53⅛ | 52¼ |
| January | 49¾ | 49⅞@ 50⅞ | 50¾ |
| February | 49 | 49⅞@ 50⅛ | 50¾ |
| May | 52⅛ | 52⅝@ 53⅝ | 53⅝ |
| **OATS.** | | | |
| No. 2 white | 39¾ | 39⅝@ 40 | 40⅛ |
| No. 2 mixed | 39¾ | 39½@ 40 | 40⅛ |
| Rejected | 31 | @ | 34 |
| Year | 39¾ | 39⅝@ 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| January | 35¾ | 35⅜@ 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| May | 36¾ | 36⅜@ 36¾ | 36⅝ |
| **RYE.** | | | |
| No. 2 | 58 | @ | 57½ |
| Rejected | 51 | @ | 51 |
| Year | 58 | @ | 57½ |
| January | *58½ | @ | 58 |
| February | 59¼ | @ | *59 |
| **BARLEY.** | | | |
| No. 2, spot | 80 | @ | 80 |
| No. 3, spot | 49½ | @ | 49 |
| No. 3, year | ... | @ | 49½ |
| No. 4, spot | ... | @ | 49½ |

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salted shoulders, loose | $ 6.40 | @ 6.45 |
| Long clears, loose | 8.60 | @ 8.65 |
| Short clears, loose | 8.90 | @ 9.00 |
| Green hams (15@16 lbs) | 9.25 | @ 9.37½ |
| Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs) | 10.25 | @11.00 |
| Bacon, short ribs | 10.25 | @10.50 |
| Bacon, short clears | 10.75 | @11.00 |
| Bacon, hams | 13.50 | @14.00 |
| Mess beef | 10.00 | @10.50 |
| Beef hams | 17.00 | @17.50 |
| Choice to favorite brands of winters | 5.25 | @ 5.75 |
| Fair to good brands of winters | 5.00 | @ 5.25 |
| Good to choice red winters | 5.00 | @ 5.25 |
| Prime to choice springs | 4.75 | @ 5.25 |
| Good to choice export, in sacks, extras | 4.00 | @ 4.25 |
| Good to choice export, double extras | 4.37½ | @ 4.50 |
| Fair to good Minnesota springs | 5.50 | @ 6.00 |
| Choice to fancy Minnesota springs | 6.25 | @ 6.50 |
| Rye flour | 3.62½ | @ 3.87½ |

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the seventy-two hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. 1882. | RECEIPTS. 1881. | SHIPMENTS. 1882. | SHIPMENTS. 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 40,157 | 29,736 | 40,182 | 28,732 |
| Wheat, bu | 140,024 | 76,290 | 46,059 | 91,187 |
| Corn, bu | 451,598 | 140,590 | 308,514 | 222,533 |
| Oats, bu | 255,167 | 120,548 | 153,190 | 114,300 |
| Rye, bu | 18,147 | 11,090 | 10,766 | 4,286 |
| Barley, bu | 91,081 | 59,428 | 65,011 | 45,882 |
| Grass seeds, lbs | 355,255 | 252,485 | 296,419 | 180,750 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 972,800 | 3,251,000 | 688,920 | 1,443,306 |
| Broom corn, lbs | 121,043 | 44,000 | 38,967 | 41,951 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 111,330 | 1,458,900 | 6,611,386 | 5,968,815 |
| Beef, tcs | ... | ... | 27 | 20 |
| Beef, brls | ... | ... | 869 | 749 |
| Pork, brls | 485 | 678 | 2,471 | 1,595 |
| Lard, lbs | 681,062 | 1,524,062 | 3,090,522 | 2,909,450 |
| Tallow, lbs | 190,981 | 108,875 | 21,300 | 54,745 |
| Butter, lbs | 330,658 | 278,348 | 465,984 | 230,919 |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 425 | 1,946 | 444 | 739 |
| Live hogs, No. | 69,431 | 30,167 | 3,475 | 4,127 |
| Cattle, No. | 8,230 | 9,119 | 2,453 | 2,451 |
| Sheep, No. | 2,631 | 1,577 | 4,181 | 1,071 |
| Hides, lbs | 97,909 | 389,936 | 625,500 | 588,232 |
| Highwines, brls | 165 | ... | 16 | 55 |
| Wool, lbs | 86,650 | 222,903 | 553,375 | 280,028 |
| Potatoes, bu | 4,917 | 8,016 | 1,508 | 5,102 |
| Coal, tons | 12,745 | 23,332 | 7,706 | 4,221 |
| Hay, tons | 500 | 483 | 30 | 175 |
| Lumber, m ft | 1,322 | 1,418 | 3,639 | 4,500 |
| Shingles, m | 400 | 770 | 555 | 840 |
| Salt, brls | 2,791 | 10,427 | 6,478 | 8,244 |

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning, including the movement of 4 days: 71 cars red wheat, 80 cars lower grades winter, 198 cars contract spring, 70 cars lower grades (506 wheat); 235 cars contract corn, 470 cars new mixed, 303 cars other grades (1,008 corn); 298 cars No. 2 oats, 190 cars rejected (488 oats); 26 cars No. 2 rye, 13 cars rejected do; 5 cars No. 2 barley, 93 cars No. 2 do, 32 cars lower grades (130 barley). Total, 2,060 cars, or about 1,220,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,664 bu wheat, 243,626 bu corn, 3,878 bu oats, 5,581 bu barley.

Rail freights were steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally firm at 56½c, with no freight room offering.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 443,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 129,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 382,000 bu.

## PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

**SALES.**

FLOUR—On 'Change, 2,000 bags and 300 brls winters on p. t.; 50 brls springs at $6.50; 200 bags low grades at $2.10; 1 car buckwheat flour at $8.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 14 cars bran at $10.75 on track and $10.75@12.00 free on board; 13 cars middlings at $11.75@16.50 free on board; 4 cars shorts at $11.00@12.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 8 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 red at 93@93¾c; 24 cars No. 3 at 86¾@87c; 5 cars rejected at 78c; 3 cars by sample at 75c for no grade, 81½c for rejected, 85@88c for No. 3, and 88½c for No. 2 on track; 18 cars do at 81@85c for rejected and 95½@96c for No. 2 long red. Total about 32,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller February at 95¼c; 15,000 bu seller May at $1.02@1.02¼.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 123 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 91¾@92⅝c; 5 cars No. 3 at 76c; 1 car rejected at 60c; 20 cars by sample at 67@75c for rejected, 73@81c for No. 3, and 88c for No. 2 hard. Total about 79,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 105,000 bu seller January at 93¼@93¾c; 170,000 bu seller February at 94¾@94⅝c; 210,000 bu seller May at $1.00@1.00¾.

CORN—On 'Change, 101 cars and 30,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 50⅞@53c; 91 cars and 10,000 bu rejected at 42½@42¾c; 130 cars at 9,000 bu new mixed at 43½@44c; 11 cars new high mixed at 46c; 21 cars by sample at 40@41c for no grade, 43@45c for rejected, 45@46c for new mixed, and 52c for high mixed on track; 186 cars do at 40@42½c for no grade, 43@45c for rejected, 44½@46c for new mixed, 47@48c for new high mixed, and 52c for cars free on board. Total about 428,000 bu.

Call sales: 385,000 bu seller December at 52@53⅛c; 700,000 bu seller January at 50⅛@50⅞c; 180,000 bu seller February at 49⅞@50⅝c; 255,000 bu seller May at 53⅝@53⅞c.

OATS—On 'Change, 26 cars No. 2 and No. 2 white at 39½@40c; 21 cars by sample at 34½@35½c for rejected mixed and 36½@38½c for rejected white on track; 71 cars do at 34@34½c for rejected mixed, 35¾@37½c for rejected white, and 40½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 140,000 bu.

Call sales: 15,000 bu seller December at 40¼@40⅝c; 60,000 bu seller January at 35⅜@35⅞c; 5,000 bu seller February at 35½c; 40,000 bu seller May at 36⅜@36⅝c.

RYE—On 'Change, 10 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 57½c; 3 cars by sample at 53c for rejected and 58@59c for No. 2 on track; 1 car rejected at 52c free on board. Total about 18,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller January at 58¼c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 18 cars by sample at 43@52c for No. 5 and 50@75c for No. 3 on track; 12 cars do at 51@52c for No. 4 and 52@63c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 18,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 1,000 brls seller the year at $17.00@17.05; 18,500 brls seller January at $17.07½@17.25; 10,500 brls seller February at $17.27½@17.42½; 21,000 brls seller March at $17.40@17.57½; 1,250 brls seller April at $17.57½@17.65; 32,250 brls seller May at $17.72½@17.90; 1,250 brls seller June at $17.85@17.95. Total, 85,750 brls.

Call sales: 4,250 brls seller January at $17.27½@17.30; 3,500 brls seller February at $17.42½@17.45; 750 brls seller March at $17.55@17.57½; 3,000 brls seller April at $17.70@17.72½; 3,250 brls seller May at $17.87½@17.90; 3,750 brls seller June at $18.00@18.02½.

LARD—On 'Change, 100 tcs spot at $10.25; 750 tcs seller the year at $10.30@10.32½; 9,250 tcs seller January at $10.30@10.45; 9,500 tcs seller February at $10.42½@10.55; 4,500 tcs seller March at $10.57½@10.65; 250 tcs seller April at $10.70; 11,250 tcs seller May at $10.80@10.87½; 7,500 tcs seller June at $10.90@10.97½. Total, 43,160 tcs.

Call sales: 4,000 tcs seller January at $10.47½@10.52½; 750 tcs seller February at $10.60; 1,500 tcs seller March at $10.70@10.72½; 500 tcs seller April at $10.80@10.82½; 7,000 tcs seller May at $10.90@10.92½; 5,750 tcs seller June at $11.00@11.02½.

MEATS—On 'Change, 150,000 lbs part cured short ribs, spot, at $8.75@8.77½; 1,050,000 lbs seller January at $8.77½@8.85; 550,000 lbs seller February at $8.90@8.92½; 600,000 lbs seller March at $9.00@9.02½; 350,000 lbs seller April at $9.10; 800,000 lbs seller May at $9.20@9.22½; 150,000 lbs seller June at $9.27½@9.30; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9¾c seller January; 25,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c; 750 boxes long and short clear sides at $9.00 spot, $9.07½ seller February, and $8.87½ seller the year.

Call sales: 150,000 lbs short ribs seller January at $8.82½@8.85; 100,000 lbs seller February at $8.95; 250,000 lbs seller March at $9.05@9.07½; 100,000 lbs seller April at $9.15@9.17½; 50,000 lbs seller May at $9.27½.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice hurl and carpet | 8½@7 |
| Green, self-working | 6 @6¾ |
| Red-tipped, self-working | 4½@5½ |
| Inferior and common | 3 @4 |
| Crooked | 2 @4 |

EGGS—Were weak at 27c per doz for fresh.

BUTTER—The demand was light and prices were steady. The offerings of fine grades continue short of the demand:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery, fancy | 40@41 | Roll, choice | 24@26 |
| Do, fair to choice | 35@39 | Roll, poor to good | 18@22 |
| Dairy, choice | 33@35 | Packing stock | 14@15 |
| Dairy, fair to good | 26@31 | Inferior | 12@13 |
| Common grades | 21@23 | Grease | 9@10 |

CHEESE—Remains firm. Trade is quiet but the supply of desirable goods is light and holders are not pressing sales:

| | |
|---|---|
| Young America | 14 @14½ |
| Full cream, Cheddar, fall make | 13½@13 |
| Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box | 13 @13½ |
| Full cream, August | 10½@11 |
| Cheddar, slightly skimmed | 9 @ 9½ |
| Flat, slightly skimmed | 9 @ 9½ |
| Skim, common to fair | 5 @ 8 |
| Low grades | 2 @ 4 |

COAL—Trade continues quiet and prices were steady as given below:

| | Wholesale. | Retail. |
|---|---|---|
| Anthracite, egg | $ 6.52 | $7.50 |
| Do, grate | 6.52 | 7.50 |
| Do, range | 6.78 | 7.75 |
| Do, nut | 6.98 | 7.75 |
| Erie | 5.50 | 7.00 |
| Youghiogheny, pure | 4.50 | 7.00 |
| Pittsburg | 4.25 | 6.50 |
| Blossburg and Piedmont | 4.40 | 6.00 |
| Hocking Valley | 4.00 | 5.50 |
| Indiana block | 3.40 | 5.00 |
| Wilmington | 3.15 | 4.50 |
| Minonk | 2.75 | 4.00 |

COOPERAGE—A shade firmer at $1.07½@1.10 for pork barrels and $1.22½@1.25 for lard tierces. Sales, 4 cars at $1.07½ for pork barrels and $1.20@1.22½ for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Were dull and quotable at $7.00@7.10 for heavy and light.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was reported dull, orders being few and generally for small amounts. Prices remained steady as given below:

**FOREIGN.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dates | $ 8½@ 8¾ |
| Prunes, Turkish, old | 6¼@ 6¾ |
| Prunes, Turkish, new | 7½@ 8 |
| Raisins, layers | 2.10 @2.15 |
| Raisins, London, layers | 2.60 @2.70 |
| Raisins, Valencia | 8¾@ 9¼ |
| Raisins, loose Muscatel | 2.10 @2.15 |
| Zante currants | 6¾@ 6¾ |
| Citron | 17 @ 18 |

**DOMESTIC.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, Aldine | 16½@ 17 |
| Apples, evaporated, boxes | 15 @ 16 |
| Apples, sliced | 10 @ 11 |
| Apples, Eastern, quarters | 9 @ 10 |
| Apples, Southern, new | 7 @ 7½ |
| Peaches, unpared, halves | 6 @ 6½ |
| Raspberries, new | 35 @ 36 |
| Blackberries, new | 8½@ 9¼ |
| Pitted cherries, new | 25 @ 26 |

**NUTS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Filberts | 10¾@ 11¾ |
| Almonds, Tarragona | 17½@ 18 |
| Naples walnuts | 16½@ 17 |
| Pecans | 9 @ 14 |

**PEANUTS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilmington | 7¾@ 8¾ |
| Virginia | 7½@ 10 |
| Red Tennessee | 5½@ 6¼ |

FISH—Trade remains inactive, with prices nominally steady:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whitefish, per ½-brl | $ 6.00 |
| Whitefish, family, per ½-brl | 4.00 |
| Trout, No. 1 per ½-brl | 5.00@ 5.25 |
| Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl | 14.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl | 10.00@10.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl | 7.00@ 7.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl | 6.50@ 7.00 |
| Mackerel—Large family | 5.00@ 5.25 |
| Mackerel—Medium family | 4.75 |
| Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new | 7.00 |
| Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs | 6.00 |
| Codfish—Dressed | 9 |
| Herring—Labrador split, brls | 8.00@ 8.25 |
| Herring—Flat split, brls | 7.50 |
| Herring—Holland, per keg, new | 95@ 1.00 |
| Herring—Scaled, per box | 35 |
| Halibut, smoked | 13 |
| California salmon, brl | 18.50 |
| California salmon, ½-brl | 9.50@10.00 |

GREEN FRUITS—A light trade in all kinds was reported:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oranges, Florida, per box | $ 3.50@ 5.00 |
| Lemons, per box | 3.50@ 4.50 |
| Apples, per brl | 2.00@ 3.25 |
| Cranberries, per brl | 8.00@13.00 |
| Grapes, per lb | 4@ 7 |
| California Tokay grapes, per crate | 4.00@ 6.00 |
| California pears, per box | 2.00@ 4.50 |
| California plums, per box | 2.00@ 2.25 |

GROCERIES—Only a moderate demand existed, and prices were steadily held. There was considerable inquiry for coffees, and mild grades as well as Rio styles were firm at the recent advance. Sugars were held at full prices:

**RICE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Carolina | 6 @ 7¼ |
| Louisiana | 5¾@ 6¾ |

**COFFEE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Java | [illegible] |
| Java, choice Mandaling | 16 @19 |
| Maracaibo | 24 @25 |
| Mexican, prime to choice | 10 @12½ |
| Mexican, fair to good | 11½@11¾ |
| Rio, fancy | 10¼@11 |
| Rio, prime to choice | 11¼@11¾ |
| Rio, fair to good | 8¾@ 9¾ |
| Rio, common | 7¾@ 8 |
| Rio, roasting | 6¾@ 7 |

**SUGARS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent cut-loaf | 10 @10¾ |
| Crushed | 10 @10¾ |
| Powdered | 9¾ |
| Granulated, standard | 9½ |
| Granulated, not standard | 9¼@ 9½ |
| A standard | 9 |
| A No. 2 | 8¾@ 8¾ |
| Extra C | 8¾@ 8¾ |
| No. 1 | 8½@ 8¾ |
| Yellow | 7¾@ 7¾ |

**SIRUPS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn | 30 @33 |
| Sugar | 38 @43 |
| Blackstrap | 24 @25 |
| New Orleans molasses | 40 @65 |

**SPICES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Allspice | 15 @15½ |
| Cloves | 28 @35 |
| Pepper | 20 @21 |
| Cassia | 21 @22 |
| Nutmegs | 75 @80 |

HAY—Dull and dragging, with some 60 cars on the market:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 timothy, per ton | $11.50@12.00 |
| No. 2 timothy, per ton on track | 10.50@11.00 |
| Mixed | 9.50@10.00 |
| Upland prairie | 9.00@10.00 |
| No. 1 prairie | 7.00@ 8.00 |

HIDES—Trade is still slow, and prices have a downward tendency:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green-cured light, per lb | 8½@ 8¾ |
| Green-cured, heavy | 8½@ 8¾ |
| Part cured | 7½ |
| Damaged hides | 6½ |
| Green salted, bulls | 6¾ |
| Calf, per lb | 13 |
| Dry-salted, per lb | 12 |
| Dry flint, No. 1 | 14 @15 |
| Damaged dry | 11 @12 |
| Sheep-pelts, wool estimated | [illegible] |

Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—The oil trade was without much activity, still a fair seasonable demand existed. Carbon was lower, the decline varying from ⅛c for 175 test, to 1¼c for W. W. Michigan:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carbon, Elaine | $ 21¾ | Linseed, boiled | $ 53 |
| Carbon, 175 test | 17¼ | Whale, winter | 72 |
| Carbon, 150 test | 13¼ | Sperm | 1.40 |
| Carbon, 110 test | 10½ | Neatsfoot, pure | 90 |
| Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test | 16¾ | Neatsfoot, extra | 83 |
| Carbon, Wis. W. W. | 16½ | Neatsfoot, No. 1 | 77 |
| Carbon, Wis. P. W. | 15¾ | Bank | 50 |
| Carbon, Mich. W. W. | 16¾ | Straits | 58 |
| Carbon, Mich. P. W. | 13¾ | Turpentine | 58 |
| Lard, current make | 80 | Miners', white | 64 |
| Lard, No. 1 | 75 | Naphtha, deo 63 deg | 10½ |
| Lard, No. 2 | 65 | Gasoline, deo 74 deg | 13½ |
| Linseed raw | 50 | Gasoline, deo 87 deg | 20 |

POTATOES—Steady at 65@70c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.50@3.75 for Jerseys and $2.00@2.25 for Southern.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was dull, turkeys selling slowly at 10@12c per lb for fair to choice, chickens at 6@8c, geese at 8@9c, and ducks at 10@11c. Prairie chickens sold at $6.00 per doz, quail at $1.20 per doz, mallards at $2.50 per doz. Venison, 13@14c per lb for saddles; rabbits, 75c per doz.

SEEDS—Were quiet and firm, timothy seed selling at $1.56@1.58 for prime, and clover-seed being quotable at $6.50@6.55 for prime. Flaxseed was 1c higher, selling at $1.17 on track and $1.18½ in store. Sales were reported of 433 bags clover-seed at $6.40@6.50; 2 cars and 500 bags timothy seed at $1.57½@1.70; 29 cars flaxseed at $1.16@1.17 in store and on track; 1 car and 60 bags Hungarian at 55c spot and 67½c for January.

TALLOW—Was easy at 7½@7¾c for prime city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WOOL—Continues quiet at quotations:

| WASHED. | | UNWASHED. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine medium (¼ and ⅜ blood) | 35@37 | Fine medium | 27@29 |
| Fine X and XX | 33@35 | Fine light | 23@25 |
| Low med. (¼ blood) | 31@33 | Fine heavy | 20@22 |
| Dingy, washed | 27@37 | Heavy, earthy, dingy | 13@20 |
| Coarse and common | 25@30 | Low medium | 22@25 |
| Good medium tub | 39@35 | Coarse | 18@20 |
| Coarse and dingy tub | 30@35 | Dead pulled | 17@20 |
| | | Bucks | 15@20 |

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

| *Articles.* | *Bid.* | *Asked.* |
|---|---|---|
| Butter, creamery, extra | $ 41 | $ 42 |
| Butter, creamery, extra, Feb. delivery | 41 | 43 |
| Butter, dairy, extra | 33 | 36 |
| Butter, dairy, firsts | 26 | 30 |
| Butter, ladle packed | 19 | 21 |
| Butter, packing stock | 13½ | .. |
| Butter, choice roll | 23 | 24 |
| Eggs, fresh | 26 | 27 |
| Eggs, fresh, February delivery | 21 | 27 |
| Eggs, fresh, March delivery | 21 | 24 |
| Eggs, fresh, May delivery | 17 | 18 |
| Eggs, ice-house | 22¾ | 24 |
| Eggs, ice-house, January delivery | 22 | 26 |
| Potatoes, peachblows | .. | 70 |
| Potatoes, snowflakes | 65 | .. |
| Apples, genitaur | 2.50 | 3.00 |

## LIVE STOCK.

**CHICAGO.**

| *Receipts.* | *Cattle.* | *Hogs.* | *Sheep.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,306 | 14,467 | 350 |
| Tuesday | 2,200 | 11,000 | 900 |
| Total | 3,506 | 25,467 | 1,250 |
| Same time last week | 11,269 | 59,601 | 6,743 |

British cable advices to the *Drovers' Journal* report a steady market for American live-stock. Good steers making 16c and sheep 17@19c per lb, estimated dead weight.

William Heck, of C. Heck & Bro., Laramie City, Wyo., was at market with 7 cars of range cattle, which were in extraordinarily good condition for this season. The steers, 65, averaging 1,207 lbs, sold at $5.00, and the cows, 71, averaging 1,048 lbs, at $4.25.

CATTLE—The very small receipts placed holders in a position to get an advance on last week's prices. The weather was wet and unfavorable to trade, and the wants of buyers were not very urgent, but there was nowhere near enough cattle to fill their orders, and they were required to pay from 10@20c higher than last Saturday. The advance extended to all classes of cattle, but was the most marked in shipping grades of which the offerings were meagre in the extreme. From $3.15@3.25 for poor cows and scalawag mixed lots prices ranged upward to $6.50 for extra shipping steers. Most of the trading was at $3.50@4.60 for butchers' stock, and at $4.50@5.50 for shipping lots. The market closed strong.

**QUOTATIONS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards | $ 6.40@ 6.60 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs | 6.00@ 6.25 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs | 5.25@ 5.75 |
| Medium Grades—Steer in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs | 4.35@ 5.00 |
| Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.10@ 4.25 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers | 2.25@ 2.75 |
| Veals, per 100 lbs | 3.50@ 7.50 |
| Milch cows | 30.00@50.00 |

**CATTLE SALES.**

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 1,648 | $6.50 | 35 | 1,436 | $4.75 |
| 15 | 1,480 | 6.00 | 31 | 1,003 | 4.50 |
| 64 | 1,485 | 5.70 | 18 | 1,040 | 4.45 |
| 20 | 1,539 | 5.70 | 67 | 1,045 | 4.35 |
| 42 | 1,505 | 5.65 | 12 Texans | 1,145 | 5.00 |
| 19 | 1,372 | 5.60 | 14 feeders | 980 | 4.30 |
| 27 | 1,384 | 5.60 | 11 feeders | 968 | 4.20 |
| 20 | 1,316 | 5.40 | 40 stockers | 907 | 4.15 |
| 16 | 1,369 | 5.40 | 25 stockers | 790 | 3.70 |
| 24 | 1,380 | 5.30 | 28 stockers | 560 | 3.85 |
| 18 | 1,375 | 5.25 | 20 stockers | 611 | 3.15 |
| 18 | 1,245 | 5.25 | 25 cows | 1,000 | 4.00 |
| 14 | 1,198 | 5.25 | 10 cows | 986 | 3.85 |
| 17 | 1,372 | 5.25 | 20 cows | 983 | 3.80 |
| 19 | 1,248 | 5.15 | 23 cows | 1,040 | 3.75 |
| 18 | 1,206 | 5.10 | 16 cows | 1,061 | 3.70 |
| 18 | 1,201 | 5.10 | 20 cows | 859 | 3.65 |
| 18 | 1,188 | 4.80 | 27 cows | 1,084 | 3.50 |
| 40 | 1,133 | 4.85 | 34 cows | 1,028 | 3.50 |
| 18 | 1,183 | 4.80 | 20 cows | 870 | 3.30 |
| 17 | 1,088 | 4.65 | 17 cows | 966 | 3.15 |

HOGS—Were in small supply and were stronger. There was not much advance on Monday's prices, but as compared with Saturday there was an advance of a plump 10c. Owing to the limited number of hogs on sale and the soft weather, packers manifested some indifference, but between them and shippers the pens were cleared at an earlier hour than usual, and the market finished steady. We quote poor to best lights at $5.60@6.25, and inferior to choice heavy at $5.70@6.65.

**HOG SALES.**

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | 388 | $6.60 | 58 | 197 | $6.20 | 42 | 209 | $5.95 |
| 60 | 368 | 6.60 | 109 | 172 | 6.20 | 93 | 238 | 5.95 |
| 47 | 414 | 6.60 | 72 | 238 | 6.15 | 25 | 158 | 5.95 |
| 42 | 298 | 6.60 | 78 | 177 | 6.15 | 78 | 199 | 5.95 |
| 261 | 321 | 6.55 | 78 | 259 | 6.15 | 67 | 205 | 5.90 |
| 109 | 338 | 6.50 | 78 | 176 | 6.15 | 72 | 189 | 5.90 |
| 50 | 372 | 6.50 | 73 | 187 | 6.15 | 88 | 181 | 5.85 |
| 96 | 307 | 6.45 | 57 | 249 | 6.10 | 75 | 189 | 5.85 |
| 118 | 304 | 6.40 | 78 | 231 | 6.10 | 91 | 163 | 5.85 |
| 50 | 298 | 6.40 | 65 | 179 | 6.10 | 79 | 165 | 5.80 |
| 65 | 265 | 6.40 | 58 | 174 | 6.10 | 92 | 176 | 5.80 |
| 227 | 282 | 6.35 | 52 | 276 | 6.05 | 24 | 251 | 5.80 |
| 144 | 273 | 6.35 | 52 | 238 | 6.05 | 137 | 160 | 5.80 |
| 124 | 255 | 6.35 | 52 | 243 | 6.05 | 45 | 157 | 5.75 |
| 134 | 252 | 6.30 | 42 | 179 | 6.05 | 95 | 162 | 5.75 |
| 107 | 252 | 6.30 | 85 | 182 | 6.05 | 49 | 140 | 5.75 |
| 243 | 258 | 6.25 | 56 | 244 | 6.00 | 123 | 154 | 5.70 |
| 50 | 278 | 6.25 | 55 | 214 | 6.00 | 96 | 154 | 5.65 |
| 106 | 278 | 6.25 | 61 | 203 | 6.00 | 25 | 167 | 5.60 |
| 122 | 265 | 6.20 | 60 | 217 | 6.00 | 52 | 162 | 5.60 |
| 31 | 243 | 6.20 | 54 | 182 | 5.95 | 40 | 167 | 5.55 |
| 41 | 254 | 6.20 | 57 | 163 | 5.95 | 32 | 157 | 5.50 |

SHEEP—The supply being small and the demand good prices were firmer, ruling 15@20c higher than last week, at $2.75@3.75 for poor to medium, and at $4.00@5.00 for good to choice.

**SHEEP SALES.**

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 350 | 92 | $4.00 | 84 | 89 | $3.60 |
| 345 | 86 | 4.00 | 79 | 128 | 4.12½ |

**WATERTOWN.**

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 26.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,024; supply consisted mostly of country cattle and Western stocks nice quality, quite a large part of them for export, prices for Western rule steady; demand for country cattle fair, without improvement in prices; extra $9.00@9.50; first quality, $7.50@8.50; second quality, $5.00@7.00; third quality, $4.25@4.50. Store cattle—working oxen per pair, $100.00@200.00; milch cows and calves, $25.00@48.00; supply moderate; fancy cows, $53.00@75.00; yearlings, $12.00@20.00; 2-year-olds, $20.00@35.00; 3-year-olds, $25.00@45.00.

SWINE—Receipts, 11,420; Western fat live, $6.75@7.25; Northern dressed hogs, $8.00@8.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,828; advance of ¼c for finest flocks; market unchanged for common grades: sheep in lots, $2.75@4.75 each; extra, $5.00@5.50 or 3@5¼c per lb; spring lambs, $5.00@6.00; veal calves, $3.00@7.50.

**BUFFALO.**

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 495; consigned through, 142 cars; market dull and lower; fair to good shipping steers, $4.80@5.50; light steers, $4.00@4.60; mixed butchers', $3.45@4.25; market closed a shade stronger.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,300; consigned through, 19 cars; market dull and tending downward; fair to good Western sheep, $4.00@4.50; choice to fancy sheep, $4.60@5.00; extra sheep for export, $5.15@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 920; consigned through, 20 cars; demand good and prices a shade higher; Yorkers, $6.15@6.25, a few extras at $6.30; light Yorkers, $6.00@6.10; good butchers' and mediums, $6.25@6.50; good heavy, $6.60@6.75; pigs, $5.65@5.80.

**ST. LOUIS.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 350 head; shipments, 500; supply and demand very light and only retail trade done; common to fair butchers' stuff, $2.75@3.25; good to choice, $3.50@4.25; stockers, $3.00@3.75; light to fair native steers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice shipping steers would bring $4.75@5.50; fancy heavy, $5.75@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,900; very quiet; native muttons range from $3.00 to $4.50.

HOGS—Scarce and unchanged; light, $5.50@5.85; packing, $5.90@6.25; butchers' to extra, $6.10@6.35; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 400.

**EAST LIBERTY.**

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts for three days, 2,329; market fair at about unchanged prices from last week.

HOGS—Receipts for three days, 4,600; market active; Philadelphias, $6.25@6.60; Baltimores, $6.15@6.20; Yorkers, $6.00@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts for three days, 6,800; market slow; prices 10c off from last week.

**KANSAS CITY.**

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 300 head; steady; fairly active; native steers, 1,340 lbs, sold at $4.00@4.12½; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.10; cows, $3.00@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments none; firm and higher; $5.70@6.30; bulk sales at $6.00@6.20.

SHEEP—Receipts none; shipments none; nominally unchanged.

**CINCINNATI.**

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.25@6.20; packing and butchers', $6.15@6.60; receipts, 6,400 head; shipments, 1,715.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

**FOREIGN.**

The following was received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Dec. 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; fair average red winter, 44s 9d@45s. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet.

**NEW YORK.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—GRAIN—Speculation in winter wheat developed more life and prices were marked up here about ⅛@¾c a bu. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for winter wheat for early delivery; No. 1 red, $1.14½, closing at $1.14½ in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.10¾@1.11¼, afloat and delivered, and $1.09@1.10 in elevator, closing at $1.10 asked in elevator; No. 3 red, $1.06@1.06½ in elevator and $1.07½ delivered; No. 2 white, 99@99½c; No. 3 white, steamer grade, at 77½@79½c. No. 2 red futures: December, $1.09½@1.09¾, closing at $1.09¾; January, $1.09½@1.10¼, closing at $1.10; February, $1.11¼@1.12¼, closing at $1.12 bid; March, $1.13¼@1.14¼, closing at $1.14½; May, $1.14¾@1.15, closing at $1.15¼. Corn—Prompt deliveries attracted only a moderate share of attention and ruled weaker. The export call was mainly for steamer mixed and ungraded white, but the purchases were not extensive, though favored by an easier range of ocean freight quotations. A fair degree of activity was noted in the speculative line at generally higher though very variable prices. No. 2, regular inspection, 69¾@70c, chiefly at 69¾c in elevator, closing at 69¾c and about 70¾@71c for do delivered; No. 3, 57@57¾c, closing at 57c; No. 2 white nominal; No. 2 futures: year, 69¾@70c, closing at 69¾c; January, 63¾@66¾c, closing at 66¾c; February, 64@65¼c, closing at 64¾c; March, 63½@64¾c, closing at 64¾c bid; April, closing at 63¾c; May, 62@63¾c, closing at 63¾c; and new crop No. 2 options year, 69¾@70c, closing at 69¾c. Oats fairly active, chiefly in the speculative interests, but at variable prices—prompt deliveries yielding for the day ⅛@¼c a bu, and options also leaving off somewhat easier. No. 1 white, new rule, quoted at 51c; No. 2 white, new rule, 47¾@48c, closing at 47¾c, and old rule nominal. No. 3 white, 47¼c, closing at 47¼c; No. 2, new rule, at 46@46½c, closing at 45¾c bid, and old rule at 47¾c; No. 2 at 45@46c; No. 2 Chicago, 47¾@47¾c delivered; No. 2 futures: December, closing 46c; January, 45¾@45¾c, closing 46c; February, 46⅛@46¾c, closing 46¼c; March, 46¼@46⅝c, closing 46⅝c; May, 45⅛@46⅛c, closing 46c. Rye—A slow movement; choice Canada, in bond, 71c; Western, 69@70c in store and afloat. Barley in moderate demand and somewhat irregular in price; a boat-load of choice ungraded Canada sold at 1.05; another of No. 2 Canada, 98c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruling stronger, though irregular, on a moderately active movement, mainly speculative. A moderate movement was reported in Western mess pork for early delivery, but at irregular prices, leaving off at $18.25@18.75 as to quality for new packing. Cut meats in fair demand, including pickled shoulders, in bulk, at 8@8¼c; smoked shoulders, 9¼c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c; smoked hams, 13¾@14c; pickled bellies, 10@10¼c; sales of 10,000 lbs pickled bellies at 9½@9¾c, 10 to 12-lb averages. Bacon very dull for prompt delivery; long clear quoted at 9½@9¾c. Lard—futures: December closing at $10.72½; January, $10.68@10.75, closing at $10.65; February, $10.77½@10.85, closing at $10.85 asked; March, $10.85@10.91, closing at $10.90; April, $10.94@10.98, closing at $10.90; May, $11.02@11.07, closing at $11.05; June, $11.09@11.11, closing at $11.12 asked; July, $11.12@11.15, closing at $11.18; August closing at $11.20 bid.

TALLOW—In rather better demand, with prime quoted at 8c.

SUGARS—Raw quoted on the basis of 7@7¼c for fair to good refining muscovado, but quiet; refined inactive, with cut-loaf closing 10@10¼c; crushed, 10@10¼c; powdered, 9¾@9¾c; granulated, 8 11-16@9¼c; standard A, 8¾c; off A, 8½@8¾c; white extra C, 7¾@7¾c; yellow extra C, 7½@7¾c; C, 6¾@7c; yellows, 6¾@7c.

FREIGHTS—Tonnage for chartering purposes held with a fair show of firmness on a very moderate offering and somewhat freer inquiry, especially from the petroleum and general cargo interests. Berth freight movements have been on a further partial yielding in rates by the steam packets calling for prompt dispatch. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 2s 3d@3s as to routes (local at 2s 6d@3s); grain at 6¼d; provisions, through and local, at 27s 6d@40s, as to routes; local at 30s 6d@40s.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—COTTON—Exchange closed.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 52,000 brls; exports, 1,700 brls; super State Western, $3.30@3.75; common to good extra, $3.70@4.25; good to choice, $4.25@7.00; white wheat extra, $5.25@7.25; extra Ohio, $3.80@6.75; St. Louis, $3.80@7.00; Minnesota patent process, $5.60@7.40.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash ¼c higher; options ¼@¾c higher; receipts, 120,500 bu; exports, 155,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, 96c@$1.15¼; steamer No. 3 do, 99c; No. 3 red, $1.06@1.07½; steamer No. 2 red, $1.07¼@1.08; No. 2 red, $1.09¼@1.11¼; No. 1 red, $1.14½; ungraded white, 96c@$1.12¼; steamer No. 1 do, 77½@78¼c; steamer No. 2 do, 87@87½c; No. 2 white, 99@99½c; No. 1 white nominal; No. 2 red, December, sales 40,000 bu at $1.09¼@1.09¾, closing at $1.09¾; January, sales 456,000 bu at $1.09¾@1.10¼, closing at $1.10; February, sales 520,000 bu at $1.11¼@1.12¼, closing at $1.12; March, sales 128,000 bu at $1.13¼@1.14¼, closing at $1.14½; May, sales 56,000 bu at $1.14¾@1.15½, closing at $1.15.

HAY—In good demand and firm at 60@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes quoted at 7@9½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

RESIN—Steady; $1.65@1.77½.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 51½@52c.

EGGS—Western fresh firm for choice; 30c.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 18@45c.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak for choice; Western flat, 8@13c.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet; Minnesota extras, $5.25@5.50; Pennsylvania family, $4.62½@4.75; Ohio do, choice, $5.40@5.50; fancy Ohio straight, $5.75; Southern Illinois family, $5.00; Ohio patents, $6.00@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@7.00. Rye flour dull and steady at $3.75@4.00.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet; closed firm; No. 1 red, December, $1.08@1.08¼; January, $1.08¼@1.09¼; February, $1.10¾@1.10¾; March, $1.12½@1.12¾. Corn—December options advanced 2c; later months quiet but firm; local lots moved slowly; rejected, 50@55c; No. 3, 56@57c; steamer, 60@62c; sail mixed and yellow quoted at 70@71c; sail mixed, December, 71@73c; January, 62½@66c; February, 61¼@61¾c; March, 61½@61¾c. Oats dull and weak; No. 2 mixed, 45¼@46c; No. 3 white, 47½c; No. 2 white, 48¼c; No. 1 white quoted at 49¼@50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—Mess, $16.50; India mess, f. o. b., $27.00. Pork—New mess, $19.00; prime mess, $18.00. Hams—Smoked, 13½@14½c. Lard quiet; kettle, $11.50@11.75; steam, $10.87½@11.00.

BUTTER—Active and firm; 18@43c.

EGGS—Quiet but steady; 30c.

CHEESE—Steady; 8@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; wheat, 27,500 bu; corn, 13,500 bu; oats, 18,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 63,500 bu.

**NEW ORLEANS.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $4.00@5.37½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak; white, 57c; yellow, 58c. Oats dull and lower; 51c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but steady at $2.75.

HAY—Quiet and weak; ordinary, $12.00@14.00; prime, $15.00@16.00; choice, quarter bales, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; $17.75. Lard steady; refined, tierces, $11.50; keg, $12.50. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, packed, $6.87½; clear rib and long clear, $9.50@9.62½. Bacon—Nominal. Hams—Supply exhausted.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and firm; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6¾@9¾c. Sugar quiet but firm; common to good common, 4½@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5½@6¼c; prime to choice, 5⅝@6¾c; yellow clarified, 7@7½c; choice and white clarified, 7¾@8c; granulated, 8⅜c. Molasses quiet but steady; common, 30@33c; fair, 34c; prime to choice, 44@50c. Rice in fair demand; Louisiana, 4¾@6½c.

BRAN—Quiet; 90@95c.

**ST. LOUIS.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher, but slow; No. 2 red, 95@95¼c, cash; 95¾@96¾c January; 97¾@98¾c February; $1.02@1.03 May; No. 3 red, 91@91½c. Corn fairly active and higher; 44½@45½c, cash; 44¾@46c January; 46⅛@46⅝c February; 48¾@49@49⅛c May. Oats higher; 34½@34⅝c cash; 34⅜@35c January; 36c May. Rye lower at 57½@57c. Barley quiet; prime to fancy, 65@85c.

LEAD—Steady and firm at $4.10@4.25.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing at $17.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $6.25; short rib, $8.70; short clear, $8.95. Bacon easy; shoulders, $6.25; short rib, $10.25; short clears, $10.75. Lard nominally $10.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu; corn, 181,000 bu; oats, 50,000 bu; rye, 12,000 bu; barley, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 121,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Afternoon Board—Wheat firm and slow; 96¾c January; 98¾c February; $1.03 May. Corn lower; 45¼@45¾c January; 46¼c February; 48¾c May. Oats very slow; 35¾c January.

**BALTIMORE.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western inactive but firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.07¼@1.07½; December, $1.07¾ bid; January, $1.07¼@1.08; February, $1.09¼@1.10; March, $1.11¾@1.12. Corn—Western firmer and quiet; mixed, spot, 63¼@66c; new, 63¼c bid; year, 63¾c; January, 61¼c bid; February, 61@61¼c; steamer, 62c bid. Oats dull; Western white, 47@48c; mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvania, 45@48c. Rye dull and nominal at 65@66c.

HAY—Unchanged and quiet.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed and roll, 22@32c.

EGGS—Fresh quiet at 29c; limed dull at 24@25c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 7¼@8½c. Sugar quiet at 8¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18@1.18½.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,384 brls; wheat, 34,834 bu; corn, 110,116 bu; oats, 7,950 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 144,349 bu; corn, none.

SALES—Wheat, 82,150 bu; corn, 177,108 bu.

**BOSTON.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—GRAIN—Corn rules fairly active, with prices unchanged from Saturday; receipts composed largely of steamer mixed and no grade; old grain scarce; old high mixed, 83c; old steamer yellow, 82c; old steamer mixed, 80@81c; new steamer, 75@77c, as to color; good no grade, 65@70c, according to condition. Oats dull; prices easy; No. 1 white, 53@53½c; white, 51@51½c; No. 3 white, 49@49½c; No. 1 mixed, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 47½@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork little changed, there being a fairly active trade at quotations; backs, $21.50 per brl; short cut clear, $21.00; long cut, $20.50; lean ends, $20.50; extra prime, $17.50; mess, $19.50; prime mess, $19.50. Lard rather easier at 11½@12c per lb in tcs and tubs, with pails at ¼@½c higher. Hams unchanged; Boston large, 12c per lb; small, 12½c; Western smoked, 12c. Beef in brls selling fairly well; mess, $10.00; extra mess, $12.50; extra family, $15.00; extra plate, $16.00; plate, $14.00; tongues, $22.00. Fresh beef at unchanged prices; steers, 9@9½c per lb; hinds, 9@11½c; fores, 5@7½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 23,040 brls; corn, 121,800 bu; oats, 19,800 bu; wheat, 22,225 bu; barley, 1,500 bu.

**MILWAUKEE.**

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 hard, 98½c; No. 2, 93¼c; December, 94½c; January, 93¾c; February, 94¾c; year, 94¼c; No. 3, 79c; No. 4, 65c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 51@51¼c. Oats easier; No. 2, 36½c; white, 39½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 57c; No. 2, 54c. Barley easier; No. 2 spring, 73¼c; No. 3 spring extra, 58½c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $17.10 cash or December; $17.20 January. Lard—Prime steam, $10.35 cash or December; $10.40 January.

HOGS—Steady; $5.70@6.00.

BUTTER—Weak; creameries, 28@35c.

CHEESE—Dull and quiet.

EGGS—Dull and lower.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 28,000 brls; wheat, 160,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 25,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; barley, 44,000 bu.

**CINCINNATI.**

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 26.—COTTON—Quiet but firm at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $4.00@4.30; fancy, $4.75@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at 95@96c. Corn heavy; 53¼@55¼c spot; 52¼@55c December; 50¼@50½c January; ear, 45c. Oats in fair demand at 40@40¼c. Rye in fair demand at 63@65c. Barley in fair demand; held at 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $17.25@17.50. Lard active, firm and higher; $10.25@10.30. Bulk meats easy; shoulders, $6.50; clear rib, $8.75. Bacon easy; shoulders, $8.00; clear rib, $10.50; clear, $11.50.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1.13.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 23c.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet but steady at 49@51c.

**TOLEDO.**

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, spot, 95¾c; January, 97¼c; February, 99¼c; March, $1.01¾; April, $1.03½ bid; May, $1.05 bid. Corn quiet and weak; high mixed, 56c; No. 2, spot, 55c; year, 55¾c; January, 51c; February, 50c bid; March held at 52c; April, 52½c asked; May, 55c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot, December, or year, 42½c; January, 36c bid; February, 36¼c.

Closed—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, 97¼c bid; December, 96¾c bid; year, 96¾c bid; January, 97¼c; February, 99¼c; May, $1.05¼. Corn dull; high mixed, 56c bid; No. 2, spot or year, 55c bid; January, 52c; February, 52½c; March, 53¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 42½c.

per year, 42¾c bid; December, 42¾c bid; May, 38¾c bid.
RECEIPTS—For 72 hours—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none.

### LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; middling, 9¾c.
FLOUR—Quiet but steady; A No. 1, $4.00@4.50; high grades, $6.00@6.50.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 red winter, 98@99c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 white, 46@47c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 40@41c.
PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. New mess pork, $18.00. Bulk shoulders, $6.75; clear rib, $9.25; clear sides, $9.53. Hams, sugar-cured, 14c. Lard quiet; steam leaf, $12.00.
HOGS—Heavy; sales chiefly at $5.60.
WHISKY—Quiet but steady at $1.13.

### PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 26.—GRAIN—Corn—New, weak and lower; high mixed, 47½@47¾c; mixed, 46½@47c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 37½@38c. Rye dull; No. 2, 56@56½c.
HIGHWINES—$1.13.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,200 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 42,775 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 5,400 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 300 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 28,125 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

### DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—FLOUR—$4.65@5.00.
GRAIN—Wheat stronger; cash, spot, and December, 96¾c bid; January, 98¾c bid; February, 98¾c bid; May, $1.04; No. 2 red, 95¼c; No. 2 white, 82c. Corn steady; No. 2, 52c. Oats firm; No. 2, 39½c asked; No. 2 white, 41½c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,366 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 42,217 bu.

### KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 64,000 bu; shipments, 32,000 bu; quiet; No. 2 red, 77c cash; 78c bid January; 81½c February. Corn—Receipts, 183,000 bu; shipments, 121,000 bu; weak; 35½@35¾c cash; 36¾@36¾c January; 40½c May. Oats slow; 34c asked cash.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Lower at 23@23c.

### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 2 red, 94c. Corn steady; mixed, 49c bid. Oats firm; mixed, 37c bid.

### OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; new high mixed, 70c; No. 2, 67c.

### BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—GRAIN—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged.

### COTTON.

GALVESTON, Dec. 26.—COTTON—Holiday; net receipts, 5,469 bales; stock, 139,565.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 9 15-16c; low middling, 9⅝c; good ordinary, 9⅛c; net receipts, 16,630 bales; gross, 16,630; sales, 3,000; stock, 300,555.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—COTTON—Slow and unchanged; middling, 9 1-16c; sales, none; receipts, 7,000; shipments, 2,000; stock, 47,900.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26.—COTTON—Easier at 9¾c; receipts, 4,894 bales; shipments, 5,781; stock, 97,259; sales, 1,400.

### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 26.—On the Board of Trade today butter brought 42c and cheese sold for 7@7¼c. The market for both was fairly active at these prices. Last week the ruling price for butter was 42c, although an especially choice lot of creamery brought 43c, and a third of the sales were made at a fraction in advance of 42c. The slight decline is looked upon as having no special significance, and as being but temporary. The sales today were 4,328 boxes of cheese, and 110,560 lbs of butter; total sales $53,250.

### DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Market very quiet in demand, excepting the placing of some stocks at reduced prices; Continental C. 36 inches, brown cottons reduced to 7¾c; 40 40 inches D to 8¼c; and Puritan X bleached 36 inches to 8¾c, to close stock on hand.

### WOOL.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—WOOL—Quiet; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 38@45c; Wisconsin and Michigan, 37@38c; combing delaine, 42@48c; unwashed, 17@42c; pulled, 25@48c.

### TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 26.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 48c.

## A DAUGHTER'S HONOR.

**Statement that Capt. Nutt Lost His Life in Behalf of His Child.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—The funeral of Capt. Nutt, who was shot and killed Sunday morning at Uniontown, Pa., took place this afternoon, and was attended by a large number of citizens and people from abroad, among whom were several prominent State officials. The condition of Mrs. Nutt is regarded as very critical, and it is stated this evening that her mind has entirely given way under the shock. Capt. Nutt's daughter, who was the cause, it is generally thought, of the tragedy, is in a precarious condition. Friends of the family are apprehensive she will lose her reason if not her life. Inquiry among many of the most respectable and reliable people of Uniontown shows conclusively that Dukes for some time before the fatal meeting had been paying attention to Miss Nutt clandestinely, and that her father was greatly opposed to anything like a matrimonial alliance between the couple. A citizen who is well known throughout the State, but who positively refuses to let his name appear, told a correspondent that he learned on good authority that Miss Nutt and Dukes were in the habit of meeting at the house of a mutual friend, and that on several occasions they had been seen promenading the street together. Said this gentleman:

"There is a married lady who is supposed to be Miss Nutt's confidant, and I believe that lady said yesterday that Miss Nutt is in a condition demanding a husband. I am a friend to both sides, and deeply regret the affair; but what I have told you I believe to be the truth, and what renders the whole affair more mysterious is the fact that Dukes had never been known as her suitor—that is, he never appeared with her in public or at social gatherings."

The letters which passed between Nutt and Dukes have not been given to the public, nor is it likely they will be; but their purport is to the effect that Capt. Nutt had been apprised of the relations between his daughter and Dukes, and had determined to compel Dukes to promise to marry the girl or kill him. It was to bring the matter to a head that Capt. Nutt visited Dukes' room Sunday morning. This will be a strong point for the defense.

## CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

**Arrest of Three United States Deputy-Marshals in Georgia Charged with Rendering False Expense Accounts.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—While Special-Agents Ballin, Bowman, and Weigand, of the department at Washington, were in Atlanta a short time ago examining the accounts of various United States officials here, Bowman swore out warrants for the arrest of Deputy-Marshals A. J. Crawford and Jim Robinson, charging them with having rendered false expense accounts. Today the defendants were arrested, and at their own request will have a speedy trial before the Commissioner in Atlanta, although they claim the right to be heard by the Commissioner at the nearest point to where their territory is located, in accordance with the law prescribed by statute touching upon such cases. These Deputies wanted to be heard before Commissioner Britton, at Dahlanega, so as to be accessible to witnesses. District-Attorney Bigby, however, who will prosecute the defendants, has ordered the cases to be called for trial here at the request of Bowman and his colleague. Crawford and Robinson express themselves as perfectly satisfied that they will be able to come out all right and show that Bowman has been persecuting them. It is intimated that they will make it warm for the men who brought charges against them. It is believed here that Bowman, Ballin, and Weigand are attempting to make capital for Blaine by instituting these charges, one of the trio having an eye on the United States Marshalship.

## A VICIOUS ELEPHANT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Last summer, while Barnum's circus was in Troy, the large elephant Emperor broke away from his keeper and ran through several of the principal streets. A number of persons were knocked down, two of whom died some time ago. Today the third death is announced. The last victim is Mrs. Joseph Langley, whom the beast ran against. She was frightened into convulsions, and had never been well since. Suits aggregating $5,000 are pending against Barnum for injury to persons and property by the huge quadruped.

**The Bilious,**

Dyspeptic, or constipated should address, with two stamps and history of case, for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

# THE COURTS.

## Latest Important Decisions from State and Federal Benches.

### Another Fase of the War Between the Mutual and Western Union Telegraphs.

### New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

**Latest Legal Decisions.**

Following is an abstract of some of the more important legal decisions by State and Federal Courts:

BANKRUPTCY—VACATING ORDER OF ADJUDICATION—INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

The petitioning creditors of an involuntary bankrupt about four years after the adjudication of bankruptcy made a motion to set aside the order of adjudication, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction of the proceedings, because the requisit number of creditors did not join in petition for bankruptcy. In this cause, in re Gruhn, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, Judge Wallace denied the motion. In the opinion he said: Because of the long delay, nearly four years, on the part of the petitioning creditors, before moving to vacate the adjudication, it not being shown that they did not know the facts now relied on, the motion must be denied.

LEVEE—INJURY TO PROPERTY—SUIT AGAINST THE STATE.

The owner of a plantation sued the State of Louisiana for $75,000 damages because of injuries thereto by an overflow from backing water caused by the improper location of a levee by the officers of the State. He alleged that the lower line of the levee should have been run to the old levee at or near his plantation, at a point named, which would have been perfectly safe and answered every public necessity; this was not done, and the line was run in the rear of the plantation, which not only threw the plantation out, but so obstructed the natural flow of the water that it backed into the bayou and swamps in the rear, and overflowed the entire land. In this case, Bass vs. The State, the plaintiff recovered the full amount claimed, and the State appealed to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which reversed the judgment. The Chief Justice, Bermudez, in the opinion said: Strong instances exist where it becomes necessary for the public authorities to take, use, or destroy the private property of individuals to prevent the spreading of a fire, the ravages of a pestilence, the advance of a hostile army, or any other great public calamity. Private property may consequently be taken for public use, in the exercise of the general police powers of the State, without making compensation therefor. In this case, the State, in the exercise of her police powers, has the exclusive right to determine the propriety, location, and mode of building levees within her borders; and after she has decided upon and contracted for a levee, a citizen or riparian owner on whose land the levee is about to be built cannot effectually remonstrate and require that it be constructed differently; and he cannot hold the State liable for damages for any injury to his property arising from the building of levee.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—LIABILITY FOR LEGAL SERVICES—PROSECUTION OF HUSBAND FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

An attorney-at-law sued a husband for legal services rendered to his wife in conducting a criminal proceeding against him for an assault and battery upon her, and for defending her against a charge of common drunkenness, preferred by him, and recovered a judgment. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. In this case, Conant vs. Burnham, Judge C. Allen, in the opinion said: The husband is bound to furnish his wife with whatever is necessary to her reasonable enjoyment of life and liberty; and legal services cannot be excluded from the term "necessaries." There may be occasions when such services are absolutely essential for the relief of a wife's physical or mental distress. This case supplies an illustration. The husband has committed an assault and battery upon his wife, and instituted against her a criminal prosecution. What was he to do? Is it to be held that the woman, ignorant of legal rules and methods of proceeding, without money and without friends, not only deprived of the protection and aid of her husband, but encountering his active hostility, was competent to defend herself properly on her trial before a jury? Such assistance was of value to and necessary to the wife, for which the husband must pay as for other necessaries. In this State, under its laws and customs, legal assistance was not necessary to the wife to enable her to prosecute her husband for assault and battery, as it is the duty of the magistrate upon her verbal complaint to issue a warrant and investigate the case. The fees charged for services before the magistrate, therefore, cannot be allowed, but as to the other charges the judgment is affirmed.

TRUST FUND—CREDITORS CLAIMING THE INCOME—LIMITING ITS USE.

A by his will gave $75,000 to trustees to hold it as a trust fund. (1) To pay to B, his brother, the income during his natural life, the payments thereof to be made to him personally when convenient; otherwise upon his order or receipt in writing; in either case free from the interference or control of his creditors, "it being my intention that the use of the income shall not be anticipated by assignment." (2) After B's death the income to go to his wife upon the like condition so long as she remained single. (3) On her death or marriage the principal to be divided amongst B's children. A creditor of B filed a bill in equity to compel the trustees to pay over to him from the income the amount of his claim. In this case, Broadway National Bank vs. Adams, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts dismissed the bill. The Chief-Justice, Morton, in the opinion, said: The court will not compel the trustee to do what the will forbids, unless the provisions and intentions of the testator are unlawful. The English rule subjects such an income to the payment of debts, and the courts of several of our States have adopted that rule—Rhode Island, North Carolina, and South Carolina; whilst the courts of Pennsylvania, Vermont, Kentucky, and the Supreme Court of the United States have rejected it. The question is an open one in this State. The founder of this trust was the absolute owner of the property left by him, and he had the full right to dispose of it as he saw fit, and his intentions ought to be carried out unless they are against public policy. The only ground upon which we can hold the restriction against public policy is that it defrauds the creditors of the beneficiary. It is argued that investing a man with apparent wealth tends to mislead creditors and to induce them to give him credit. But creditors have no right to rely upon property held as this is held and give credit to the beneficiary upon the basis of an estate the very income of which is declared to be inalienable. By the exercise of proper diligence they can ascertain the nature and extent of his estate, especially where all wills and most deeds are spread upon the record.

STREET-RAILWAYS—NEGLIGENCE—PASSENGERS ALIGHTING.

A car was stopped to allow a passenger to alight, and another passenger left her seat to go off the car. She had not given the conductor of driver notice that she desired to alight, but the car was at a stop when she arose and went to the platform, and as she was stepping off it was started, and she was thrown to the ground and injured. In an action for damages—Rathbone vs. the Union Railroad Company—the plaintiff recovered a judgment, and the company petitioned the Supreme Court of Rhode Island for a new trial. The petition was dismissed, Judge Carpenter in the opinion saying: "In this case the car had stopped, or was apparently about to stop, for the convenience of a passenger, and in response to the signal of the conductor. We cannot say that under the circumstances it was the duty of the plaintiff, as a matter of law, to give notice that she also desired to alight. The stopping or slowing of the car in response to the signal we think might fairly be taken as notice by all the passengers that all who desired to alight might take advantage of the opportunity.

"LOCAL OPTION" LAW—REVOKING LICENSES.

A retail liquor dealer had paid for and obtained a license, and before the expiration thereof a "local option" law was put in force. Then he was arrested, tried, and convicted for the violation of the "local option" law. On an appeal of this case, State vs. Robertson, to the Court of Appeals of Texas, Judge Wilson, in the opinion, said: We are of the opinion that the Legislature has full control of this subject and that it can revoke occupation licenses at pleasure. Whenever prohibition is declared in accordance with the "local option" law in any locality it has the effect to revoke and render null all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within that locality, and for the sale therein thereafter of intoxicating liquor the dealer may be prosecuted.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR—PRIORITY OF THE UNITED STATES—CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT—FRAUD.

B was sued by the United States in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon, and judgment was rendered against him for $35,228, and $2,821.60 as cost and disbursements. Pending the trial B confessed judgment to several persons, and the judgments with the claim of the United States and the mortgage debts of B far exceeded the value of his property. The confessions were given on fictitious claims, except one for $348.82, and were made for the purpose of delaying and defrauding the United States in the collection of its claim. Proceedings were taken to collect the judgment of the United States, claim of priority being made under Secs. 3,466 and 3,467 of the United States Revised Statutes. The former declares: "Whenever any person indebted to the United States is insolvent, or whenever the estate of any deceased debtor, in the hands of the executors or administrators, is insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debts of the United States shall be first satisfied; and the priority hereby established shall extend as well to cases in which a debtor, not having sufficient property to pay his debts, makes a voluntary assignment thereof, or in which the estate and effects of an absconding, concealed, or absent debtor are attached by process of law, as to cases in which an act of bankruptcy is committed." B then filed a bill to defeat the action of the United States on the ground that what he had done did not bring him under the operation of the statute, and therefore did not give the priority claimed. Judge Deady decided in his favor, and in the opinion said: "The judgments entered on these confessions are not mentioned in the statutes nor provided for, and the United States cannot maintain its claim of priority. If Congress had any intention to reach such fraudulent action as that of B they would have used words which would clearly have shown such an intention."

**Another Telegraphic War—A Unique Way to Get Rid of a Rival.**

An interesting chapter of the private history of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company was detailed yesterday in a bill filed by it against its rival, the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Mutual Union Company says that it is organized under the laws of New York and owns and operates telegraphic lines in most of the Northern, Middle, and Western States, including Illinois. Relying also on the obligation of other telegraphic companies to submit to the laws, and comply with their provisions in the conduct of their business, complainant in the transaction of its business holds itself out to the public as ready and willing to receive and send dispatches, not only to the cities and villages reached by its own lines, but also to those reached by the lines of other telegraphic companies, and where they do a telegraph business. The Western Union also has lines extending over Illinois, and as to many points in the State the two companies are fierce rivals. Dispatches are frequently sent over complainant's lines addressed to points where its own wires do not extend, sometimes accompanied with requests to have such dispatches sent on over the Western Union lines, and sometimes without any directions, the Mutual Union, however, in either case, undertaking to send them on to their destination. The Western Union Company has issued a general order to its employés and agents to refuse all messages from opposition telegraph companies dated at Chicago, and all night business from them. When, therefore, the Mutual Union has asked to send night messages at night rates by the Western Union lines, it has been refused, and full prices have been extorted, and on day messages complainant has often been charged more than any one else would be obliged to pay for a similar message. In particular, the complainant charges that on the 19th inst. it offered to send a message from the J. W. Butler Paper Company here to W. H. Woodrow, of Youngstown, O., not having an office there itself, but the receiving clerk of the Western Union refused to receive or send it, or even look at it, on the ground that the Western Union did not receive messages from the Mutual Union Company. The object, of course, is to cripple and embarrass the Mutual Union in its business. The latter further charges that it is the duty of the Western Union to serve all persons impartially and without discrimination, as its business is of a public nature, and by the statutes of Illinois it is its duty to receive and transmit in good faith and without partiality any dispatch from complainant, and that by reason of such refusal the Western Union Company has forfeited all rights acquired under the laws of Illinois, and all right to transact business in this State. Complainant therefore asks for a preliminary injunction preventing the Western Union from refusing its messages or using any discrimination against it, and for a final decree declaring that defendant has forfeited all right to transact telegraph business in this State, and forever enjoining it from doing business here. Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull appears as solicitor for the complainant.

**Divorces.**

Elizabeth Teresa Branigan filed a bill yesterday against her husband Frank P. Branigan, charging him with cruelty and drunkenness, and asking for the usual decree of divorce.

James M. Packer charges that he is an unusually unfortunate victim of a woman's deception. In 1860 he married Helen D. Chipman in Corning, N. Y., and lived with her until May, 1876, during which time he bought and paid for a house and lot in Buffalo, worth about $4,000. Thinking he could do better here, he came here, leaving his wife and child in Buffalo on the homestead. The title to the property was taken in his wife's name. He remained here for nearly a year, sending his wife $15 out of the $21 a week he earned as a printer, and finally wrote her to come on here. She refused, and Packer then took a trip to Buffalo, where he saw his wife, and heard that she had sold part of the property and kept the proceeds. He asked her to come out West with him, but she refused, saying she would never live with him again, and, what is more, declined to give up the proceeds from the property she had sold. Packer now claims his wife has been guilty of desertion, and accordingly seeks to have the marriage set aside.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Howard Wixon from Hattie D. Wixon on the ground of desertion.

**Items.**

The hearing of the habeas-corpus case of De Witt C. Allen was concluded yesterday before Judge Rogers. Allen was arrested on a warrant from Michigan charging him with robbing Donald McGaskell of $1,100 on the Michigan Central Road on June 19. The warrant called for James Allen, and when the case was called for trial about ten days ago Allen asked to have the proceedings dismissed on the ground of misnomer. Judge Rogers, however, allowed the prosecution time to show De Witt C. Allen was the man wanted, and this was proved satisfactorily. The evidence went to show that Allen was suspected of being a suspicious character when he left Chicago on the train, and was watched by the conductor and brakeman all the way to Detroit. He slept the greater part of the way, and then went into another car and sat by McGaskell until just before the train reached Detroit at 3 o'clock. Five minutes later McGaskell complained that he had been robbed. The Judge thought the evidence was sufficient to show Allen was the man wanted, and remanded him to the custody of the Sheriff.

None of the Judges of the Circuit Court will be in court the rest of this week.

**United States Courts.**

T. W. Harvey, owner of the propeller St. Joseph, filed a libel yesterday against the steam tug O. B. Green to recover $1,565 damages for a collision which occurred on the 4th of October, 1881, between the propeller and a schooner in tow of the tug while the former was lying at a wharf in the Chicago river. The schooner was allowed to strike the propeller, seriously injuring her bow.

Billings, Coburn & Co. filed a bill against John B. Goe, and another against George A. Smith, to restrain them from infringing the Stevens egg-carrier patents.

**State Courts.**

Moses Gimbal and Simon Florsheim began a suit for $2,000 yesterday against David M. Lindauer.

**Probate Court.**

In the estate of J. K. Miller, deceased, the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to Alvina Miller under bond for $11,000.

In the estate of Medora Shaffer et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to John M. Van Osdel, under bond for $16,000.

**The Call.**

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE SMITH—No court.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions for new trial in Nos. 7,582, 7,638, 7,734, 7,440, 7,098, 7,026, and 7,244.
JUDGE JAMESON—7, 9, 11, 12. No case on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—No court until Jan. 2, 1883.
JUDGE HAWES—No court until Jan. 2, 1883.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 1,598 on trial and No. 3,762.

**Judgments.**

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Jacob Bernstein vs. Tobias Bernstein, $1,965.78.—Adolph Levin vs. same, $576.17.—Ignatz Beck vs. same, $620.—Chapin & Gore vs. Robert J. McCall, $314.87.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Jacob S. Meister vs. Elias Lederer, $477.24.

## WESTERN PATENTS.

**List of Grants Issued Yesterday to the Inventors of This Region.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The following patents were issued today to Northwestern inventors:

Alexander, William W., Winchester, Ind., post-hole auger.
Bacon, Charles R. and F. Queen, St. James, Minn., composition for removing scale in boilers.
Barber, William J., Covington, Ind., rock drill.
Beveiot, Clement, East St. Louis, Ill., thrashing machine.
Birkholz, Hans, Racine, Wis., roller-grinding mill.
Brown, Harrison H., Ladoga, Wis., sad-iron heater.
Burl, Richard W., Peoria, Ill., horizontal wind wheel.
Corteleyou, Henry, Fairland, Ind., straw sticker.
Costello, Thomas H., and A. H. Hall, assignors to A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago, Ill., adjustable stop-hinge.
Cruzan, Isaac, Wagoner's Station, Ind., spring-bed bottom.
Culp, Henry J., Wakarusa, Ind., fence.
Dollens, Wood C., and G. H. Zschech, assignors to A. Gall, Indianapolis, Ind., machine for harvesting sugar-cane.
Ellsworth, John J., Langston, Mich., drive-gate.
Ellwood, Reuben, Sycamore, Ill., stop-block for horse-rakes.
England, John H., and E. Horth, Chicago, Ill., automatic rail-punching machine.
Ferguson, Mary A., Indianapolis, Ind., dress-maker's chart.
Fox, Jacob G., Bay City, assignor of part to I. M. & E. W. Henderson, Detroit, G. P. Chapman and H. E. Hatch, Lapere, Mich., knob-attachment.
Frey, Franklin, assignor of one-half to C. Ladd, Quincy, Ill., hay-press.
Giddings, Thomas J., Franklin Grove, Ill., shirring-attachment for sewing-machines.
Hamilton, Silas M., Bushnell, assignor by mesne assignments to M. A. Farr, Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of paper-board; also imitation marble from paper, manufacturers of doors from paper.
Hamilton, Silas H., Lawrence, Kas., assignor by mesne assignment to M. A. Farr, Chicago, Ill., apparatus for manufacturing building-board from paper.
Hanson, James E., Schoolcraft, Mich., truss.
Holcombe, William H. and C. A., Beloit, Wis., pump-cylinder.
Hunter, Joseph H., Adair, Ill., water elevator.
Johnston, Allen, Ottuma, Ia., metal screw-machine.
Kaylor, John, Decatur, Ill., check-row corn-planter.
Kemper, Bernhart, Muscatine, Ia., cultivator.
Kimerer, Joseph, Valparaiso, Ind., hay and grain bin.
Kohlsaat, Herman H., Chicago, Ill., process of and machinery for desiccating substances.
Landis, Abrham Sr., Elkport, Ia., wagon-rack.
Lasher, Morgan E., Champaign, Ill., hame-tug.
Lewis, Daniel, Jennings County, Ind., wire-fence-tightener.
Luce, William H., Prairie Centre, Ill., cultivator.
Lynch, Matthew W., assignor of one-half to D. Curtis, Madison, Wis., harness-saddle.
McArthur, George A., Chicago, assignor to D. D. Cornell, Hyde Park, and C. L. Pullman, Cook County, Ill., door-check and holder.
McCullough, Lewis H., Richmond, Ind., insulating wires.
McDougall, John, Lehigh, Ia., clothes-dryer.
McGinley, James, Chicago, Ill., faucet.
Norton, Edwin, Chicago, Ill., can.
Orme, Alexander, Chicago, Ill., safety-valve.
Page, Charles L., Chicago, Ill., portable mantel for fireplaces.
Barey, Joseph P. B., Kokomo, assignor of one-third to S. P. Lee, Howard Township, Howard County, Indiana, car-coupling.
Reno, Peter A., assignor of one-half to Michigan Stove Company, Detroit, Mich., riveting-machine.
Richardson, Lloyd D., J. R. Trimmer, and E. E. Loomis, Chicago, Ill., grain transfer-car.
Roberts, Levi H., Paris, Ill., journal-box.
Robinson, William, Chicago, Ill., treating grape-sugar.
Rook, John H., Jonesborough, Ind., steam inspirator.
Seebach, Bertram G., Peru, Ill., composition for cleaning and polishing metals.
Shay, Ephraim, Haring, Mich., steering propeller.
Shipley, Peter, Red Oak, Ia., stalk-cutter.
Smith, Thomas W., and C. Bireley, Connersville, Ind., machine for forming furniture joints.
Stoddard, Edward W., Detroit, Mich., press for forming creases in stove-pipe.
Tibbles, Charles E., assignor to Hawkeye Machine Company, Burlington, Ia., sewing-machine.
Tracey, Andrew, Richland, Ia., take-up for sewing-machine.
Vandusen, Charles, New Albany, Ind., assignor to himself and W. L. Breyfogle, Louisville, Ky., air-brake for railway cars.
Van Slyke, Isaac R., assignor of one-half to I. R. Van Slyke Jr., Chicago, Ill., folding-bed.
Volliath, Jacob J., Sheboygan, Wis., stove-pipe.
Wain, William A., Detroit, Mich., shaft-coupling.
Weis, Julius, Chicago, Ill., button.
White, Delos M., Hudson, Wis, and Hitchcock, St. Paul, Minn., sand-band.
Woolensak, John F., Chicago, Ill., transom-lifter (reissue).
Wood, Casper W., Bismarck, Ill., machine for turfing fabrics.
Woolfolk, Lucien B., Tracey, Minn., refrigerating apparatus.
Woolfenden, Frederick, and R. L. O'Brien, Mich., mantel and front.
Zschech, Gustavus H., assignor to A. Gall, Indianapolis, Ind., machine for harvesting corn.


## VARIOUS QUACKS

**Who—Each with His Own Pet Scheme—Cultivate the Field of Human Nature.**

There have always been quacks—legal quacks, theological quacks, scientific quacks, and medical quacks. Some of them are bland, oily fellows who argue and smile the world into believing in their favorite bit of humbug. Others are pompous and pretentious parasites. But they make it pay. Men seem to love to be swindled, stipulating only that it shall be neatly done.

The dear public are equally liberal to the electric and magnetic fraud. This fellow is a genius in his line. He will put a magnetic belt around your waist, a magnetic necklace under your chin, or fit you out with an entire suit of magnetic clothes, warranted to serve the purpose of ordinary garments and at the same time to cure all diseases from whooping-cough to hasty consumption.

Most of these have no more electric or magnetic power about them than resides in woolen blankets or in girdles of sackcloth. Only when applied by an expert is electricity of the slightest use as a medicinal agent, and even then its value is greatly over-stated. What is the strongest possible presumptive evidence in favor of a particular remedy? Clearly that it should have been prepared by responsible persons of acknowledged skill in the treatment of disease.

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Look in the middle of the plaster for the word "CAPCINE." Price 25 cents.

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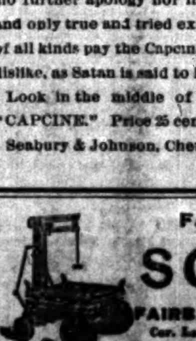

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They do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea, or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with sick headache, sour stomach, or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs, in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicine, of Cincinnati, says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." [See American Dispensatory, page 720.]

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, when there is a great weakness or debility, DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC should be used in connection with these Pills.

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| Denver Short-Line Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Des Moines Day Express | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| Des Moines Night Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Marshalltown Express | * 8:30 a m | * 6:20 p m |
| Cedar Rapids Express | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| Cedar Rapids Night Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Algona & Webster City Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Webster City & Algona Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Northwestern Iowa Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Rockford & Elgin—Special | * 7:15 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque | * 9:15 a m | * 2:40 p m |
| Freeport & Rockford | * 4:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque | *10:15 p m | * 6:15 a m |
| St Paul & Minneapolis Express | *11:30 a m | § 2:00 p m |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Express | § 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Beloit & Janesville Express | *11:30 a m | § 2:00 p m |
| Madison Sunday—Special | 8:30 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Winona & Minnesota Express | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 6:00 a m |
| Pierre & Deadwood Express | † 9:00 a m | ‡ 7:00 p m |
| Minnesota & Central Dakota | † 9:00 a m | ‡ 7:00 p m |
| Winona & Minnesota | † 7:30 p m | ‡ 6:00 a m |
| Milwaukee Express | * 8:00 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Special—Sundays | 9:00 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee & Green Bay | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p m | * 7:15 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | § 9:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Mil., Green Bay & Marquette | § 9:05 p m | § 6:30 a m |
| Waukesha Express | * 5:00 p m | * 7:15 p m |
| Waukesha Express | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Waukesha Express | * 5:00 p m | § 4:00 p m |
| Green Bay, via Janesville | * 9:30 a m | * 6:15 p m |
| Oshkosh, via Janesville | * 4:45 p m | *10:40 a m |
| Lake Geneva | * 4:15 p m | *10:25 a m |
| Lake Geneva & Elgin | * 4:30 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Rockford Passenger | * 4:00 p m | * 7:00 p m |
| Elgin & Rockford—Special | * 7:15 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| Elgin Express | * 9:15 a m | * 2:40 p m |
| Elgin Express—Sundays only | 1:15 p m | 10:15 a m |
| Elgin Express | * 4:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| St. Charles Express | * 5:15 p m | * 8:45 a m |
| Elgin Express | *10:15 p m | * 6:15 a m |

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.**

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Davenport & Peoria Express | * 9:45 a m | * 5:50 p m |
| Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex. | *12:05 p m | * 2:30 p m |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express | *12:05 p m | * 2:30 p m |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex. | §11:00 a m | § 3:00 p m |
| Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express | §11:00 a m | § 3:00 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | * 4:45 p m | *10:10 a m |
| Council Bluffs Night Express | † 9:15 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡ 6:20 a m |
| Peoria Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡ 6:20 a m |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex. | † 9:15 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 6:55 a m | * 7:45 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 8:40 a m | * 7:15 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | *12:15 p m | * 7:45 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 4:30 p m | * 8:50 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 5:35 p m | * 1:30 p m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 6:15 p m | * 4:40 p m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 7:20 a m | * 6:00 p m |
| South Chicago Accommodation | * 7:45 a m | *10:10 a m |
| South Chicago Accommodation | * 5:00 p m | * 7:05 p m |
| ¶Theatre Train | 11:30 p m | 11:00 p m |
| Church Train | 1:15 p m | 9:30 a m |

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

**Illinois Central Railroad.**

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Texas Express | * 8:40 a m | § 7:20 a m |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | § 8:30 p m | § 8:30 p m |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | * 8:40 a m | § 7:20 a m |
| New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex. | § 8:30 p m | § 8:30 p m |
| Springfield Express | * 8:40 a m | § 7:20 a m |
| bSpringfield Night Express | § 8:30 p m | § 8:30 p m |
| bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk | * 8:40 a m | § 7:20 a m |
| cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk | § 8:30 p m | § 8:30 p m |
| Pontiac Express | * 8:40 a m | * 7:20 p m |
| Chatsworth Express | * 4:25 p m | *10:00 a m |
| Gilman Passenger | * 4:25 p m | *10:00 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | *10:00 a m | * 6:25 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | * 9:30 p m | * 2:30 p m |

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

**Michigan Central Railroad.**

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | * 6:45 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| New York & Boston Express | * 9:00 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| Fast New York Express | § 3:30 p m | |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | * 3:40 p m | *10:35 a m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | § 5:15 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Night Express | † 9:10 p m | * 7:30 a m |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail | * 9:00 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. | † 9:10 p m | * 7:30 a m |
| Local Passenger (daily) | | § 2:50 p m |

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

**Baltimore & Ohio.**

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | * 8:10 a m | § 5:50 a m |
| Fast Express | § 5:10 p m | § 8:35 a m |
| Night Express | §10:20 p m | * 7:20 p m |

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.
The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

**Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.**

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Gulf Express | * 8:55 a m | * 7:55 p m |
| St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line | § 9:05 p m | § 7:25 a m |
| Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. | *12:30 p m | * 2:25 p m |
| Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. | * 8:55 a m | * 2:25 p m |
| Peoria & Pekin Special | § 9:05 p m | § 7:25 a m |
| Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line | *12:30 p m | * 2:25 p m |

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

**Chicago & Alton.**

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex | §12:30 p m | § 2:30 p m |
| Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex. | §11:30 p m | § 7:45 a m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | * 9:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | § 9:00 p m | § 7:30 a m |
| Mobile & New Orleans Express | * 9:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa | * 9:00 a m | * 2:30 p m |
| | §11:30 p m | § 7:30 a m |
| Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet | * 9:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex | *12:30 p m | * 2:25 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 5:00 p m | * 9:10 a m |

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.**

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main Line) | * 7:35 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| Special New York & Boston Ex. | * 9:00 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| New York Fast Express (daily) | § 3:30 p m | §10:30 a m |
| Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily) | § 5:15 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| aNight Express | *10:20 p m | * 5:50 a m |
| Michigan Express (daily) | ........ | 4:40 p m |
| Elkhart Accommodation | ........ | *11:30 a m |

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

**Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.**

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express | * 9:10 a m | * 6:00 p m |
| Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express | § 7:55 p m | § 7:10 a m |
| Logansport Accommodation | 7:00 a m | 8:10 p m |
| Logansport Accommodation | * 3:00 p m | *11:25 a m |

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

**Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.**

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 Clark-st., southeast corner Washington-st., and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrived |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Day Express | † 8:50 a m | * 8:50 p m |
| Atlantic Express | * 5:15 p m | † 7:45 p m |
| Night Express | ‡ 9:00 p m | † 8:00 p m |
| South Lawn Accommodation | † 2:00 m | † 2:45 p m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | † 5:25 p m | † 8:20 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | § 1:30 p m | §10:00 a m |

*Daily. †Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Sundays only.

**Kankakee Line.**

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express | * 8:30 a m | * 6:25 p m |
| Do Night Express | § 8:10 p m | § 7:00 a m |

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.**

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Mail | * 9:00 a m | * 4:15 p m |
| Evansville Night Express | § 8:00 p m | § 7:15 a m |
| Cincinnati & Chicago Special | | * 9:45 p m |
| Watseka Accommodation | *11:30 p m | ........ |

**Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.**

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Express | * 8:00 a m | * 6:45 p m |
| Limited Express | § 5:00 p m | §10:40 a m |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:40 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Express | §11:30 p m | |

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

**"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.**

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 8:40 p. m., Chicago time. For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address A. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or H. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.**

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 6:30 a m | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 7:30 a m | [illegible] |
| Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex | b 8:25 a m | [illegible] |
| Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex | b10:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex | b10:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Iowa Express | b10:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 8:25 a m | [illegible] |
| St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex | b11:56 a m | [illegible] |
| Denver Fast Express | a12:15 a m | [illegible] |
| Montana & Pacific Express | a12:15 p m | [illegible] |
| Kansas City & Denver Express | b12:15 p m | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | a12:30 p m | [illegible] |
| Aurora Passenger | b 1:30 p m | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 3:30 p m | [illegible] |
| Mendota & Ottawa Express | b 4:30 p m | [illegible] |
| St. Louis Express | b 4:45 p m | [illegible] |
| Rockford Express | b 4:45 p m | [illegible] |
| Aurora Passenger | b 4:45 p m | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 6:20 p m | [illegible] |
| Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express | b 6:20 p m | [illegible] |
| Southern Pacific Express | c 9:25 p m | [illegible] |
| Texas Express | a 9:25 p m | [illegible] |
| Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex. | c 9:25 p m | [illegible] |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | a 9:25 p m | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr. | b 9:30 p m | [illegible] |
| Aurora Sunday Passenger | 8:20 a m | [illegible] |
| Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train | 1:35 p m | [illegible] |
| | 11:30 p m | [illegible] |

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.**

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Waukesha, Ocono'woc, La Crosse | * 8:00 a m | * 7:00 p m |
| Waukesha Express | * 3:05 p m | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Express | * 5:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc. | §11:30 a m | [illegible] |
| Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton | † 9:00 p m | [illegible] |
| Stevens Point & Ashland | *11:30 a m | [illegible] |
| Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota | † 9:00 p m | [illegible] |
| Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way | * 5:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Janesville and Mineral Point | *11:30 a m | [illegible] |
| Libertyville | *11:30 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| Rockford, R. I., and Janesville | * 5:40 p m | [illegible] |
| Dubuque and Cedar Rapids | * 9:30 a m | [illegible] |
| Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton | *12:05 p m | [illegible] |
| Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express | † 9:10 p m | [illegible] |
| Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver | §12:05 p m | [illegible] |
| Elgin and Rockford | † 9:10 p m | [illegible] |
| Elgin Special Fast Express | * 4:00 p m | *10:25 a m |
| Elgin Sunday | * 5:15 p m | [illegible] |
| Itaska | 4:00 p m | [illegible] |
| | * 6:30 p m | [illegible] |

**Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."**

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | § 8:00 a m | § 8:00 p m |
| Louisville & Florida Express | §11:30 p m | § 7:30 a m |


Tickets to Florida, Bermuda, Nassau, N. P., CUBA, MEXICO, AND THE WEST INDIES. At LEVE & ALDEN'S Tourist Offices, 114 Washington-st., corner of Clark. Call or send postage for New York edition of American Tourist Gazette; Chicago edition will be ready Dec. 10., containing tours and valuable information.

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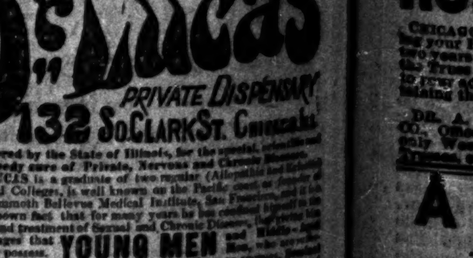



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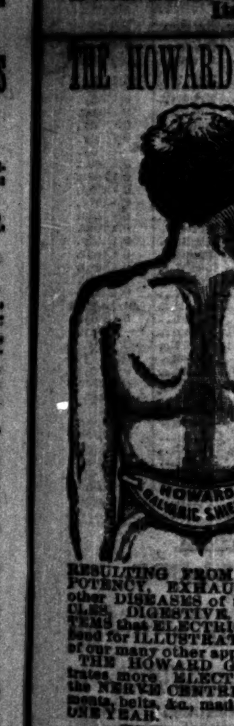
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